The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,88 —New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1900.

LIBRA
OF T
BOMB
BRANC
OF TH
ASIATI

P & O
Scotch Whisky.
10 YEARS' OLD.

The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Departures for Europe

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th Mar.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
*AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	15th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona,	5,159	25th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th Mar. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 22nd March, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 31st March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 24th March.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st March, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co. London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANYS.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	4,580	D. Costa	29th March.
" SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,900, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th March, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st March 1900. Agents.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	1[illegible]
With Cur	50	24	10
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. [illegible] for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

TREACHER AND CO. LD.,
IMPORT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

LOWEST PRICES! BEST QUALITY!!

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR

STORES AND WINES
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

CUTLERY, JEWELLERY, ELECTROPLATE,
GYMKHANA KIT & CAMP FURNITURE.
HOSIERY AND HATS.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Particular attention is given to the PROMPT DESPATCH OF ORDERS and SPECIAL TERMS are given to MESSES and CLUBS.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED. COMPARE OUR PRICES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

	Retail. Rs. a.	Doz. Rs. a.
KEMP'S AKEODERMA (For skin diseases in animals)	1 0	9 0
KEMP'S ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDER (For horses)	1 8	15 0
KEMP'S ANTISEPTIC EAUDE COLOGNE (For the toilet and sick room)	1 4	12 0
KEMP'S BAEL and ARROWROOT (For diarrhœa and dysentery)	2 8	24 0
KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER (For dogs and domestic pets)	0 12	7 0
KEMP'S CHEMICAL FOOD (For constitutional debility, scrofula, &c.)	1 0	9 0
KEMP'S CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA MIXTURE (of great efficiency.)	1 0	8 0
KEMP'S CHRYJAROBINE (GOA POWDER) (For parasitic skin diseases)	0 8	3 0
KEMP'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE (A lasting hair dye)	2 0	16 0
KEMP'S CORN and WART REMOVER (A painless cure for corns, &c.)	1 0	8 0
KEMP'S EASTONS SYRUP (A prompt and powerful tonic)	1 8	14 0
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE (The celebrated hair dressing)	1 8	15 8
KEMP'S EXTRACT OF CHICKEN (A very superior extract)	1 12	16 0
KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON (Containing all the properties)	3 0	30 0
KEMP'S EXTRACT OF BEEF (Liebigs process)	1 4	13 0
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR (A delicious powder substitute)	1 4	12 0
KEMP'S SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS (An ideal laxative)	0 12	8 0
KEMP'S LAVENDER WATER (Unequalled)	1 6	12 0
KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRATTINE (Substitute for quinine)	1 12	17 0
KEMP'S PAPARIDINE (Cure for indigestion)	2 0	20 0
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP (Very efficacious in cough)	1 0	8 0
KEMP'S PILE REMEDY (A quick and painless cure)	1 8	14 0
KEMP'S POMEGRANATE AND ARROWROOT (For diarrhœa, dysentery, &c)	2 8	24 0
KEMP'S RHEUMATIKON (For rheumatism, Lumbago &c.)	1 0	10 0
KEMP'S SACCHARO CHIRATTINE (Quinine substitute)	1 0	10 0
KEMP'S ESSENCE OF SARSAPARILLA (A blood purifier)	2 0	18 0
KEMP'S SICILIAN DEPILATORY (For the removal of hair)	1 8	10 0
KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR (The great nerve tonic)	3 0	30 0

PRICE LIST WITH DESCRIPTIONS, FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER.

83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen	Qts.	Rs. 20 8
Do. of 6 Dozen	Pts.	Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

Wines, &c.,

COCKBURN'S BLACK SEAL PORT.
LONDON CLUB PORT.
LONDON CLUB SHERRY.
SLATER'S OLD HOLLANDS.
BURKE'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS.
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

Indian Guarantee Association.

Head Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, Bombay
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

THE CLEARANCE SALE
OF
THE NEW "PREMIER" CYCLES

ADVERTISED DURING FEBRUARY IS NOW WITHDRAWN.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will revert to their CATALOGUE RATES which are as follows :—

GENTLEMEN'S MACHINES.—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular" Roadster	250	275
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	325	360
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor" Roadster	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Model "O" Road Racer,	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	360	400

LADIES' MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Model "H"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Model "G"	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	335	370
The "Premier" Helical "Royal"	360	400
The "Premier" Helical Girl's Model "N"	185	205

The Credit Rates can be extended over a period of 12 months payable by Monthly Instalments.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TERRIBLE CONSOLIDATION.

Be on your guard. All the Human foes have brought attack conjointly. Small-pox, Plague, Influenza, Ague, and all types of fever in conjunction with Lung and Throat Votaries vying with one another to swell the Death Roll. Don't lose heart and face them with

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC. Per Bottle, Re. 1.
St. MARTINE'S PULMONARY BALSAM. Per Bottle, Ans. 8 and 14.
But before you go out, take the assistance of
THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE. Per Case, Rs. 1-10.
Because these grimy Visitors pick up Hoary Heads and White Beards.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Zooma Musjid, {F. S. MADON & CO.} BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 13 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "BRITANNIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW, and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts., in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 22nd March, 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 28th March to the 21st April, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ROBT. R. ROWS,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1900.

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON.

With reference to their Advertisement dated the 23rd December, 1899, inviting applications for the appointment of DEPUTY CONSERVATOR of the Port of Rangoon, the Port Commissioners hereby announce that the appointment has been filled up.

A. B. GATHERER.
Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi, held on FRIDAY, the 16th March, 1900, the undermentioned DEBENTURES were DRAWN:—

Nos. 31, 36, 123, 151, 222, 244, and 273, Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Co.

No. 447, Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw, C.I.E., and four other Trustees, "Eduljee Dinshaw Fund."

No. 484, Mr. Bulchand Dayaram.

No. 520, Khan Bahadur A.D. Hussenalli Effendi Beg.

And it is hereby notified that the above named holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full together with interest on or after the 1st April, 1900.

By Order,
ACTING SECRETARY,
Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 17th March, 1900.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS Co., LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 25th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of April, 1900, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1899.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Lukhmidas Waljee in place of Mr. Dharamsey Soonderdas, deceased.

4th. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Hurjeevan Soonderjee as an auditor in place of Mr. Tribhovundas Venidas resigned.

5th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1899-1900 and to fix their remuneration.

6th. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું°,
i.e., MOOLEE JAITHA AND Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1900.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be closed from 23rd March to 7th April, 1900, both days inclusive.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON,

Prices and Particulars on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

				Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS ...			... ...	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS			... ...	45	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS		No. 2	... ...	36	0
Do.	do.	No. 4	... ...	55	0
* BULLET	do.	No. 4	... ...	70	0
* CARTRIDGE	do.	No. 4	... ..	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...			... ...	55	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

		Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.	...Each	1	8
" FOLDING POCKET, 12 Exp.	...	2	8
" BULL'S EYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2...		3	4
" Do. do. No. 4...		5	0
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...		5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

PIANO FOR SALE.—An Overstrung upright grand by S. ROSE and Co. in good condition, excellent value Rs. 500. Open to reasonable offer. Can be seen by appointment. Apply to "No. 101," care of this paper.

CYCLING STOCKINGS.—Fine Ribbed Woollen with Fancy Tops, thin feet, from Rs. 4-8 per pair Cycling Garters, Cycling Knickers, from Rs. 12-8. Soft White Cycling Sweaters, etc.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

WANTED, a competent ASSISTANT for a LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Apply to "No. 100.," care of this paper, stating terms and previous experience.

WANTED a competent TYPIST with his own Machine for a Life Assurance Company. An experienced man will be preferred. Apply to "No. 99," care of this paper, stating terms.

WANTED, an experienced MILL MANAGER, for the Manor Mill, Nadiad, to take the place of the late Manager Shah Permanandas Kaliandas, whose services have been dispensed with from 21st instant. Perference will be given to one who can speak and write English well, or a Pensioner or one who might be a resident of Kaida Zilla. Applicants can apply to MANORDAS HARUCKCHAND VENARSI, Nadiad.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14, Likeness guranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY, a SURPLUS STOCK of TOYS in great varieties including Tricycles, Horses, Wodden Horses, Go-carts, Dolls, Perambulators, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices at SHROFF BROS.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO LET, fully-furnished, and in excellent order, throughout, from 10th April to 1st November The BUNGALOW, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, for many years occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, 4 bed rooms, 5 bath rooms, billiard room and table, ample servants and stable accommodation. Rent Rs. 400 a month. The bungalow it is believed is to let unfurnished after 1st November by CUMMOO SULEMAN & Co. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PIANOS Repaired and Tuned, Harmoniums Repaired and Tuned with a year's guarantee. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

FANCY FETE.—Arrival of LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE, the Governor speaking, FANCY STALLS GROUPS.—Views of Races with Grandstand, and Yacht Club Races, now on view at Messrs. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Royal Photographic Saloon, By appointment to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

"A GOOD NAME AT HOME is a Tower of Strength Abroad." This truth has been perfectly verified by the history of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS which effected their first cures in Bombay and India, where they are made and where they still have the largest sale. They are universally recognised as the best remedies for Malarious, Bilious, and Influenza fevers and mild forms of Plague. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills, and Batliwalla & Co's. Choleral are sold every where at Re. 1 per bottle, less trade discount, Sole Manufacturer, Dr. BATLIWALLA, Warli, Dadar and Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office or at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

INSECT POWDER VERMITE—KILLS! KILLS!! KILLS!!! Used by the ADMIRALTY and WAR OFFICE. Harmless to everything except Insects. Per box Ans. 14.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Call Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1, Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW, OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GENERAL STORE YARD, PAREL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old and unservicable stores, consisting of lamp, wicks, tanks iron, carpenter chisels, drills, gauges, hammers, files, nails iron, padlocks, hanging lamps, glass lamp chimneys, bevilled face glasses, lenses, couplings for hose pipes, brass hinges, measuring chains, crab winches, steam hoist, hydraulic hoist pumps, iron, steel, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., also 2 new Gladstone bags, 4 Lady's evening silk dresses, nearly new and few more gowns, jackets, &c,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 strong built dog-cart in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 Grey Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougram, in good order.
1 bay Australian horse, quite in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, LEATHER GOODS, SOAP STATIONARY, &c.

On SUNDAY the 25th, and MONDAY the 26th inst., at 1 P.M., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Kalbadavi Road, opposite the Popular Dental Room, the stock-in-trade of Mr. Hormusji Bejonji Bharoocha, closing his business, consisting of centre pieces, toilet sets, mirrors, flower holders, jelly dishes, tea sets, musical boxes, albums, walking sticks with silver mounted handles, reading books, show cases, pictures, &c.

The above is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the District Court house, Thana, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, glass and procelainware, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, and handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar table, hanging and wall lamps, &c., &c., the property of M. B TAYBJEE Esq., I. C. S., Sessions Judge of Thana.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at the Paradise Lodge, No. 2, Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Wimbridge and others, best plated ware, rich glass and crockeryware, one handsome mahogany sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Persian and Brussels carpets, rich oleographs and oil-paintings, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of GRATTAN GEARY, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Olive Lodge" Wandby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, one sweet-toned iron frame cottage piano, oleographs and pictures, ice box, bagatelle table, etc., etc., the property of CAPTAIN W. A. CUPPAGE.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, one sweet-toned iron-frame cottage piano, one handsome English strong-built landau, spring and axle by Kilby, London, nearly new, &c., &c., the property of S. H. DAVID, Esq., leaving Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 23rd March, 1900.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed for hydrocele Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only, SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence [illegible] Apply to MANAGER, [illegible]

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1 1
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 12 0	PEKOE	"	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 4 0	SOUCHONG	"	0 11

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."

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"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.—"Kendal and County News."

"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly.

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India of the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYOGUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15. Dorset-street, London, E.C.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

☞ Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1900.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE......One Star. PINK......Two Stars. GOLD......Three Stars

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.
E. DAY & CO., LONDON.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, at 6 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.
IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, DRAPERS, AND OTHERS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd, and Saturday the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, by order of the concerned, the remaining stock-in-trade of Mr. Joosub Abba, (Cheap Jack and Co,) Tailor and Outfitter, consisting of Scotch tweed, venetian, coating, colour coating, plain cork screw coating, cashmere, flannel, serge, alpacca, pilot cloth, shikar cloth, serge, washing check, Assam silk, China silk, corded silk, rough twil and Italian cloth, cotton duck, Russian duck, stripe calico, plain calico, French canvas, coats lining velvet, cordroy long cloth, Turkey red, khaki, Oxford cloth, satin drill, twill gin, American drill, Cawnpore twill chintz, etc.

Also at the same place, will be sold on account and at the risk of Mr. Moreshwar Casinath, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 24th instant, a quantity of woollen and cotton goods, consisting of coating, cashmere, striped tennis, gauge and dressed flannel, tweed cotton check codroy, quilting, suits, shirts, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers, and is on view.

SALE OF 112 BALES SURAT PALEJ COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the warehouse of Jethabhoy Vurdman, at Colaba Press Company's slate godown, by order of Messrs. Versy Vusaya and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Vussonjee Munjee Sons & Co.—

112 full pressed bales Surat Palej Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET, OTHERWISE CALLED BARBHAYA MOHOLLA, NEAR THE OLD CHOONAM KILN.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bacherdass Morlidhur, and with the consent of Thucker Ramjee Ebjee, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdoola, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Nagdevi Street, otherwise called Barbhaya Moholla, at or near the Old Choonam Kiln, outside the Fort, in the registration district and City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 52 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 718 new No.—, old Survey No. 1712 and new Survey No. 3014, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 76 and now under Street Nos. 475 477 and Ward B No. 2361 and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Nagdevi, Street or Barbhaya Moholla, on the north by a sweeper's passage and on the south by the house of Rahimtoola Dossa, and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW ON DADUR ROAD NEAR THE G. I. P. R. STATION.

On SUNDAY the 25th Inst at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the concerned the following valuable property viz:—

All that piece of foras Freehold New Salt Batty ground together with the bungalow outhouses and well built thereon, situate without the Fort in Bombay, at or near Dadur in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 473, New No 12/80, and New Survey No 1 2007 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 534, and Street No. 167, Dadur Road containing by admeasurement 2276 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the road from Bombay to Mahim on the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the north by the property of Sorabji Dinshaw, Sopariwalla, and on the south by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Latiff and the bungalow is now in the occupation of Mr. Barnes.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., the following jewellery, belonging to the estate of the late Furdoonji Dadabhoy Guzdar, consisting of:—1 pair diamond bracelets, 1 diamond earring, 1 diamond button, 6 gold buttons and 1 pencil, 1 diamond and 1 ruby ear drops, 3 diamond rings, 2 ruby hoop rings, 1 diamond and ruby rose ring, 1 gold buckle ring set with ruby, 2 gold and 3 metal watches, 1 gold watch chain, 1 gold watch guard, 3 silk sarrees, 2 silk jackets and 1 sarri with embroidered border, &c.

The effects of the late Miss Maud Murphy, consisting of:—1 small tin cash box and 1 leather portfoloi.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and colored piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, glass door cupboards, sideboards, meatsafe, wearing apparel, books piano harness, screen, sofas, chairs, etc.

1 cottage Piano by Soundy, in good order.
1 D B B L P F gun by Jonson.
1 six chamber revolver in case.
1 D B B L Pin fire gun in case with implements by D Jonson
An invoice of fancy French-made new office clocks.
3 iron new fire resisting safes.

AT 2 P.M.

The property of Count J. Pfeil, Imperial German Consul:—

1 handsome light Victoria with a strong chestnut waler quiet in harness, and set of single harness.
Also 1 ladies' English-made side saddle in good order.
Several new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles.
1 strong-made office shigram,
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light dog cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bazaar Gate Street, Fort next to the Shipping Office, and below the Proprietory School' valuable and neat new household furniture of the latest design, such as marble topped round tables and teapoys, folding and long arm easy chairs, writing and washhand tables, drawing-room sofas, mirror-door almyrs, chest of drawer, stationery cabinets, single and double bedsteads &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On FRIDAY the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Gibb's Road, Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs Kemp & Co's premises, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, and crockery 3 and 4 light Tuckers Argand lamps old China jars, bedsteads, ebonized cottage piano by Rose & Co., in good order folding harmonium pneumatic bicycle table ornmaments carpets pictures lamps etc., the property of the late FRAMJEE DORABJEE BAHADURJEE Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 48, Lawrence D'Lama Street, Mazagon, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., the household furniture of the late Mr. Joseph Romeo Viveiros, consisting of carved sofas, pier tables, chiffonier, teapoys, cushioned and without arm chairs, screen, side board, dining table, cupboards, cots, square Pianoforte by Mc. Combie and Wright, hanging lamps, clock, pictures, table ornaments, figures, books, crockery, copper pots, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1900.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY............ As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS,

First insertion	As. 3 per line
Second do	" 4
Third do	" 2 4

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE has been OPENED in the TARDEO Post Office, Tardeo Road, for the Convenience of the Public.

This Office is in Direct communication with the Central Telegraph Office, and the working hours are 7 A.M., to 9 P.M., local time.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs
Bombay Island Sub. Division.

Bombay. 20th March, 1900.

NOTICE.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

AN AUCTION SALE of the following CONTRACTS for the official year ending 31st March, 1901, will take place on SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1900, at 4 p.m., Conditions of the Contracts and other particulars can be had from the Undersigned :—

I. Collection of Toll Fees.
II. Collection of Market Fees, from the Town Markets.
III. Collection of Market Fees, from the Khar Market.

JAGANNATH HARISCHUNDRA,
Secretary, Bandra Municipality.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,

JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leightone, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Noosrenbench	...	
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE,
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional,) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST. London, England.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND, Established 30 Years.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,235
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	190	100 75	6 p.c.	82
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		205
Anglo-Indian	1,315	..	0	Nil	22
Asur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000		66
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,09
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	185
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs2	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	50.	dvdRs.50	1,735
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	465
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	575
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	535
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	385
Coorla Mills	8u	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	360
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	655
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs3.	335
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	322½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	4.	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	510
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	185
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	403
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	490
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	460
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	Nil	13.
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	375
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	2.	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	69.
Khangaum Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	..	dvdRs82	57.
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	20.
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	2,700
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,030
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	—
Mazagon	5,000	250	—	dvdRs. 5	41
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,335
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	160
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	530
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	665
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,725
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	255
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Star of India	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	860
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	520
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western India	1,200	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wadia Mills	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
A bar	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bellary	167	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Cotton	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Breulse Cawnpor Press Co., Ld	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colaba	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East India	350	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Press and Manfg	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort	150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	1300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	23
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42½
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	345
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	475
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	130
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	385 1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	—	000	—	Rs 80	006

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 2.46m., 3.54a. Low water, 8.48m., 9.32a. Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m. Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

THE ORIENTAL MILLS.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, at the High Court yesterday, confirmed the sale of the Oriental Mills, made by public auction to Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit by Mr. Turner, the official Liquidator of the Company, for Rs. 9,60,000.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s.s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 24th instant.—Mails for Mauritius and Seychelles, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th and 28th instant.

NOWROZ AT POONA.—Thursday being the "Nowroz" Day, Shazada Kashiphul Saltanah, Consul-General for Persia at Bombay, held a Royal Jasan, after the Persian fashion, of distinguished members of Irani, Zoroastrian and Islam communities at his residence, in the Civil Lines, Poona. After exchanging most cordial 'mubarakbadis" and partaking of sumptuous refreshments, the Jasan dispersed.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	The Last Stand	Myddleton.
Overture	Banditen Streiche	Suppe.
Selection	Pot Pourri	Lambelet.
Valse	Sourire D'Avril	Depret.
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Carryll.
Quadrille	Chaine de Fleurs	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of February last 1 horse and 3 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 3 horses and 46 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 234 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 10 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 7 offenders were warned and discharged by the magistrate.

FOUND DROWNED IN A WELL.—The dead body of a Hindu, was, on Wednesday last, found floating in a well, at Gunpowder Road, by a municipal labourer, in charge of wells in Mazagon. The police were informed and they had the body removed from the water. The body was decomposed and it was dressed in a dhotur and bundee. The deceased appeared to be a Maratha, of about thirty or thirty-five years of age, and of the labouring class. Information was circulated, but no one came forward to identify the body. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, the jury returned an open verdict.

BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY'S CASE.—The rule in this case, which was fixed peremptorily for yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, at the High Court, could not be heard as his lordship had a part-heard suit on hand. Mr. Rivett-Carnac appeared for the defendants, and Mr. Macpherson for the plaintiffs. Mr. Rivett-Carnac said defendants were ready to give an undertaking not to advertise with the words "Bombay Cycles Co." until the hearing of the case, and that the rule should, therefore, be allowed to stand over till the hearing of the case. Mr. Macpherson said his client wished that the rule should be argued. His Lordship therefore fixed Monday for the hearing of the rule.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BOILER MAKER.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary, on the body of Raghoba Anunda, aged about forty years, who resided at Nesbit Road. The deceased was a boiler-maker and worked in the engineering department of the G. I. P. Railway. On Wednesday Raghoba and several other men were working at the Parel Workshops in repairing roofs. About 10 o'clock, that day, deceased and another man were on a roof, removing sheets of corrugated zinc. When the deceased was walking along the roof to go to the other end, the zinc sheet under his feet gave way and he fell through it to the ground. He was picked up in an unconscious state and taken to the Company's dispensary, where he died almost immediately, the cause of death being fracture of the skull. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A HAWKER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Chinch Bunder Road, regarding the death of Kamaksha Medaki, aged about forty years. The deceased was a Pardesee hawker of parched rice and gram, and lived with a friend in a hut at Wari Bunder. On Monday evening, he returned home in a bullock-cart. He was lame and his left leg was bandaged. Being questioned by his friend, deceased replied that while he was going about hawking his rice and gram, he was knocked down by a vehicle and received a wound on the left knee. He also informed his friend that he had been taken to a hospital, where the wound had been dressed. Next day fever set in, his injured leg became swollen, and he died on Wednesday. The deceased did not say what kind of vehicle it was or where the accident had occurred. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BURGLARY IN A TEMPLE.—Narayen Morarji Zoalia, who resides at Girgaum Road, has reported to the police, that some time between the 17th and 21st instant, some one entered a room, which is above a Hindu temple, at Girgaum Road, and carried away a box containing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 3,500. The police inquiries show that about two months ago complainant removed the box from his house to the temple for safe keeping, as he was going to put up temporarily outside Bombay owing to plague. The box was placed in a room on the second floor of the building, where the property of the temple is also kept. The complainant being a trustee of the temple, he used to keep the key with him. When the complainant last visited the temple building on the 17th instant, he found the box intact. When he went there again on the 21st idem he found the place had been broken into by removing an iron bar of a window and the contents of the box stolen.

GHASTLY DISCOVERY AT SION.—About midnight, on Wednesday, while a policeman was on patrol duty along Sion Road, he noticed a Hindu man, hanging by a rope round his neck from a rafter of the verandah of an unoccupied chawl. He felt the body and found the man was dead. The patrol informed Inspector Brewin who ordered the body to be cut down. It was dressed in a dhoter and a black coat. On the pockets of the coat being searched a table-knife, a round looking glass, a match-box and some buttons were found. The deceased appeared to be a Mahratta, of about thirty years of age and of the labouring class. The body was thin and emaciated and there were marks of ringworm round the waist. There were no marks of violence on the body except the mark of the rope round the neck. The deceased was not identified. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday when the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, at Khetwady Main Road, touching the death of Vijya Gowree, Hindu woman, aged about twenty-six years. deceased resided with her husband on the third storey of a house at Khetwady Main Road. About 8 o'clock, on Wednesday night, she took a *lota* and went to the back. Shortly afterwards she was heard calling out to some one to close the water-tap on the ground floor. A few minutes after an alarm was raised that deceased had fallen into the sweeper's gully at the back of the house. Her brother-in-law ran downstairs and found deceased lying apparently dead in the sweeper's gully. She was carried upstairs, where she died almost immediately. Her skull was fractured and she was bleeding from her nose and mouth. The water in the pipes would not flow on the upper stories of the house, unless the taps on the lower floors were closed, and that was why deceased had been calling out to the tenants on the ground floor to close their taps. It is supposed that deceased leaned out of the window, while calling out to the tenants and lost her balance. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	15
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	3	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	40	13	57
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	8	4	29
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	25	8	77
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	17	11	30
G Mahim and Worli	6	0	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	4
Hospital	0	51	71
Total	112	93	343
Total plague deaths to date	69,131	53,653	
Same date last year	215	161	213

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	13
Deaths	21

CHOLERA.

Attacks	2
Deaths	0

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The following summary of results of Railway Medical Inspection, Bombay Presidency, for the week ending the 9th March, is published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

During the week 23 plague cases were detected, 15 having been actually suffering when removed from trains and 8 having developed plague within short periods after removal. 17 of the above were detected at Kalyan (all from Bombay); 4 at Palghar, all from Bombay; 1 at Bhusaval (from Bombay), and 1 at Satara (from Bombay). 885 passengers in all were detained for observation, 7,852 subjected to the clinical thermometer test, and 7,822 disinfected as follows, viz., at Anand 561, at Kalyan 391, at Bhusaval 2,076, at Dhond 910, at Hubli 666, at Bagalkot 236, at Poona 2,734, at Dohad 57, and at Manmad 191.

In all 950 plague cases have been detected up to the end of the week under the revised system; 598 of these have died, 304 have recovered, 8 have been transferred, and 40 remained under treatment.

SEA INSPECTION.

The following is a summary of results of Sea Inspection at Bombay for the week ending the 9th March.

During the week 1,953 outgoing steamers and native sailing craft were inspected. 34,522 crew and passengers were medically examined; 1,115 persons were rejected. The clothing, bedding and boxes of 1,263 outward bound persons were disinfected.

Five vessels with 1,024 crew and passengers were inspected on arrival in the Bombay harbour and granted pratique immediately, as they had no sickness of any infectious nature on board at the time of arrival or during the voyage.

In all 2 cases of plague and 243 of small-pox were detected during the week from outward inspection and on board vessels lying in harbour.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

The total mortality in Calcutta on Monday was the highest on record, the returns showing 222 deaths from all causes, against an average of 89. The fresh cases of plague brought to light numbered 124 with 116 deaths. It is worth noting that the wards in which the deaths went into two figures all adjoin each other. Jorabagan continues to be most seriously infected, but Colootollah on Monday returned 31 deaths against an average of only six. The number of living cases of plague on Monday were 230.

RANGOON.

The mail steamer Africa arrived in Rangoon from Calcutta on Thursday morning and was placed in quarantine. After the first and second class passengers had been landed, the Native passengers, numbering about five hundred, were placed in the segregation camp in consequence of a suspicious case of bubonic plague having been detected on board. Two deck passengers died on the voyage and were buried at sea. The passengers in quarantine from the steamer Karagola were released from the segregation camp.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

KILLED WITH A SICKLE.

IMPERATRIX VS. IRYA BIN RUDRAPPA AND GURUSHIDAPPA BIN NURANDAPPA.

THESE were appeals from a decision of Mr. I. Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in February last, convicted the two accused of murder and sentenced them each to death. The Hon. Mr. Chandawarker appeared for the first accused; Mr. Robertson, with Mr. Shamrao Vithal, appeared for the second accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two accused, aged 17 and 19 years respectively, were charged with the murder of a boy, named Bashya Kadli, aged 14 years, by striking him with a sickle at Hubli on the 22nd November last. On the morning of that day, the two accused and the deceased went out to eat "belashi," *i. e.*, young jowaree, and spend an idle day together. They were all young boys. At 4 o'clock a woman named Fakirawa, returning from her field, heard there was a dead body in Bashetappa's field; and on going to look at it, she immediately recognised Bashya, and took the news back to Hubli. Next morning the deceased's mother and the police went out to the field. The body was gone, but at the spot where it had been under a banni tree, there were marks of blood. The names of the accused had been at once given to the police, and the chief constable searched their houses. Both were away from home, but in the house of No. 1, a sickle and a piece of cloth, both stained, were found, and in the bath-room of No. 2, a dhotee also blood stained, but wet with water, having evidently been washed with a number of others. In the evening No. 1 was arrested, and taking the chief constable back to his house, he produced from a pillow, into which it had been thrust, a waistband which the deceased's mother identified as his. On the 24th November, the dead body was found in the bed of a nulla, the legs tied together with a piece of string. It was almost a skeleton, having been picked so clean by birds that Dr. Cardoz had some difficulty in ascertaining the cause of death. There were, however, two wounds, one on the neck and another on the right shoulder, which were persumably the cause of death. Accused No. 1 told the committing magistrate, that they went out to Basheteppa's field, and that No. 2 and two unknown Mussulmans killed the deceased, and that accused No. 2 gave him the waistband as they went home. Accused No. 2 told the committing magistrate that there were no Mussulmans, but that No 1 quarrelled with the deceased and killed him single handed. In the Sessions Court, both blamed the unknown Mussulmans, who, No. 1 said, forced him to take the waist-band by threatening him with death. The blood-stains on the sickle and on the clothes they explained by saying, No. 1 that he had hurt his leg and made it bleed, and No. 2 that his father had died of plague and his buboes had bled. This story, Mr. Walker said, was altogether unsatisfactory. The Mussulmans, who came out of thin air and vanished into the same, whom the two accused never saw before, and made no attempt to follow after the murder, could only be regarded as a manifest invention. The two accused, and no others, were the murderers. Differing from the assessors, Mr. Walker found the accused guilty and sentenced them each to death.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's judgment said: The finding of the sickle and the clothes, all stained with blood, and of the silver waistband of the murdered boy in the possession of the accused No. 1, and his confessional statements, leave no doubt of his guilt. The case of the accused No. 2, however, stands on a different footing. Nothing was found with him except an old dhotar, on which were some marks of blood, two small marks, the size of a two anna piece. The accused said that this dhotar belonged to his father, who died of plague, and that the blood on it came from his bubo. There is no contradiction of this statement, and it may be accepted since the dhotar was found with two or three other dhotars, which had all just been washed in the bath room. The accused himself first said that he went with accused No. 1 and the deceased to eat "belshi" in the field; and that words passed between the two, and that the accused No. 1 gave the deceased a blow with his sickle, on which he ran away. In the Sessions Court he said that he only went a short way with them and left them at the station. This latter statement may not be the whole truth, but there is nothing to show that the former statement is false; it might be quite true. Certainly if he took part in the murder, we should have expected to have found his clothes covered with blood, and he should also have received a part of the ornaments worn by the deceased if the murder was jointly committed for their sake. We acquit the accused No. 2 of the murder charged, and direct that he be set at liberty. Considering the age of the accused No. 1, and the obscure circumstances under which the deceased was killed, we sentence the accused No. 1 to transportation for life.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 20th March were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 19th, 3 feet 10 4-5 inches. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Cattle-work in Manjhand, Kotri, Kohistan, Tatta, Ghorabari and Jati talukas for want of fodder. Price of wheat at Karachi 9, of jowri 10, of bajri 8 1-2, of rice 5 3-4, and of Bombay grass 17 3-4 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—No rain during week. Rabi crops thriving, especially those irrigated by wells. Reaping of earlier crops progressing. Fodder supply insufficient in Naushahro and Kambar talukas, and scarce in Mirpur and Ubauro talukas. Cattle are dying of starvation in Ubauro taluka. Prices of food-grain stationary except of bajri, the price of which is 10 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops injured by frost in ten talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Price of rice varying from 8 to 11 1-4 of wheat 8 to 10, of jowari 10 to 12 1-2, and of bajri 9 to 10 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of dry karbi varying from 3 1-2 annas to 1 rupee per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Fodder supply insufficient in Kashmor taluka. Price of jowari 11 seers 9 chataks, of bajri 10 seers 11 chataks, and of wheat 7 seers 10 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi stationary.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi crops suffering from drought in Mirpur and Dipla talukas, and slightly injured by frost in Umarkot taluka. Prices of rice and bajri at Mirpur 9 seers and 10 seers per rupee, and stationary elsewhere.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 17 March 1900).—No rain during week. Irrigated standing rabi crops near sweet water wells and in the bed of the river in poor condition and elsewhere withered. Reaping of rabi crops in progress in Gogha, Parantij, Sanand and Daskroi talukas. Scarcity of water felt in Viramgam taluka. Fodder supply very scanty. Condition of cattle becoming worse. Price of jowari 9 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 9 seers, of wheat 8 seers 40 tolas, and of rice 2nd sort 9 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Standing irrigated crops in western mahals in good condition, but those in eastern mahals are withering for want of water. Cattle in poor condition. Fodder supply extremely scarce. Price of bajri 7 1-2 and of maize 8 1-2 seers per rupee.

Kaira—(For week ending 19th March 1900).—No rain during week. Rain entirely insufficient throughout the district. Standing rabi crops in irrigated lands in fair condition except in some places where they are withering for want of water. Reaping of wheat commenced and that of china and kang and cutting of tobacco in progress. Fodder supply very scanty. Cattle dying of starvation. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Price of wheat 7 1-8, of rice 8 1-8, of bajri 7 3 4, and of bavto 9 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 8 sheaves of sundhia 12 bajri, and 42 of kharsali per rupee.

Broach.—No rain during week. Reaping of tur crops nearly completed in Anklesvar taluka. Fodder supply scanty. Grass not available in A'mod and Vagra talukas.

Surat.—Irrigated crops in fair condition and harvesting in progress in Bardoli taluks. Lands being prepared for cultivation. Condition of cattle and fodder supply fair. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 14th, 15th and 17th, 3° warm on 16th, and 1° warm on 18th: temperature normal on 19th and 20th. Vapour in air excessive on 14th, 18th 19th and normal on all other days. Abnormal wind southerly on 14th: wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Burning of rab materials in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Price of rice 2nd sort in seers per rupee 6 at Mokhada, 7 1-2 at Mahim and Kalyan, 7 3-4 at Bhiwndi and Vada, 8 at Dahanu, 8 3-4 at Shahapur and Murbad, 9 at Umbargaon, and 9 1-4 at Thana and Bassein.

Kolaba.—Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Rab operations continue. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week in five talukas, maximum 1 inch 18 cents at Ratnagiri and minimum 6 cents at Sangameshvar. Collection and burning of rab materials and reaping of summer crops in progress. Prices of food grains steady. Prices of rice at Ratnagiri 9 seers 78 tolas, and in the district varying from 8 seers 64 tolas at Mandangad to 9 seers 76 1-4 tolas at Devgad. Price of nachni 10 seers 46 tolas per rupee at Ratnagiri, and in the district varying from 10 seers 64 tolas at Sangameshvar to 12 seers 75 tolas at Malvan. Price of dry fodder varying from 2 annas per maund at Sangameshvar to 11 annas 5 pies at Vingurla.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Reaping of rabi crops in irrigated lands commenced in almost all talukas in which they were sown. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Fodder supply insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. Cattle suffering for want of either water or fodder.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Reaping of rabi crops completed in Sinnar, Igatpuri, and Dindori talukas, and in progress in Nasik, Malegaon, Baglan and Kalvan talukas. Irrigated rabi crops in fair condition in Nasik, Malegaon and Kalvan talukas, and withering in Chandor taluka for want water. Rab cutting in progress in Peint taluka. Fodder supply insufficient in Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Baglan and Kalvan talukas. Cattle getting lean in Chandor taluka. Condition of cattle not good in Yeola and Kalvan talukas. Cattle dying in Malegaon taluka for want of grass. Prices of food-grains steady. Price of dry grass at Nasik 12 annas per 100 sheaves.

Ahmednagar.—Standing rabi crops in fair condition in places where well water is sufficient. Reaping continues. Threshing commenced. Water supply scanty. Fodder supply getting dear and scarce. Condition of cattle unsatisfactory. Actual prices of food-grains and karbi stationary.

Poona.—Rain during week 3 cents at Poona, 15 cents at Khed and 6 cents at Bhimthadi. Threshing of rabi crops almost completed in Junnar and Indapur talukas; lands being prepared for next season in other parts of the district. Condition of cattle in Indapur and Maval talukas and Mulshi petha rather fair, while that of cattle in other parts of the district growing worse. Price of jowari at Poona 17lbs, 4 tolas, of bajri 16 lbs. 1 3-5 tolas, of, karbi 50 lbs, and of hay 62 2-3 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur—(For work ending 17th March 1900)—Rain during week 13 cents at Madha, 15 cents at Pandharpur, 50 cents at Sangola, and 93 cents at Malsiras. Rabi crops in some places in black soil and in garden lands in fair condition. Harvesting of crops completed in all talukas. Fodder supply becoming scanty. Condition of milch and plough cattle fair and of others bad. Price of wheat 7 seers 15 chataks, of rice 8 seers 12 chataks, of jowari 8 seers 8 chataks, and of bajri 8 seers 15 chataks. Price of karbi Rs. 2-8-0 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—Rain during week in eight talukas, varying from 5 cents at Patan to 1 inch 37 cents at Khanapur. Preparation of lands for next season commenced in Wai, Karad and Javil talukas. Grain supply sufficient. Water and fodder getting scarce. Prices of food grains fallen in Javil taluka, risen in Valva and Patan talukas, and stationary elsewhere. Prices of jowari at Satara 15 lbs. 10 totals, of bajri 14 lbs. 22 totals, and of karbi 56 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 7 cents at Bijapur; none elsewhere. Cottton picking nearly completed in Hungund, Badami, Bagevadi and Muddebihal talukas. Condition of cattle fair. Average price of jowari 8 seers 14 chataks, of bajri 8 seers 11 chataks, of rice second sort 8 seers 2 chataks, of tur-dal 7 seers 1 chatak, and of karbi 165 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 42 cents at Hukert 23 cents at Athni, 21 cents at Chikodi and 18 cents at Goksk; none elsewhere. Lands being prepared for next season, Irrigated crops in fair condition in Goksk taluka. Cotton picking and threshing of kardai nearly completed. Sugarcane pressing in progress. Water supply scanty, Price of jowari slightly risen.

Dharwar.—No rain during week. Rabi crops generally withered. Cotton picking in progress. Reaping of late jowari commenced in some places. Westerly winds still continue in Ron taluka and reported to be favourable to crops. Easterly winds commenced to blow in Kod taluka which are reported to be injurious to crops. Lands being prepared for next season in Hubli and Bankapur talukas. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder supply scarce in ten talukas and water supply deficient in seven talukas. Price of rice 7 seers 3 chataks, of wheat 8 seers 4 chataks, of jowari 9 seers 15 chataks, and tur-dal 7 seers 3 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi at Dharwar one rupee two annas per katta.

Kanara.—No rain during week. On coast hot weather crops in fair condition and those in ears coming to maturity. Reaping continues in some places. Above ghats sowing of pulses and harvesting of pepper continue. Planting of sugarcane still continues in some places. Garden and sugar cane crops in fair condition. Agricultural stock good. Fodder supply fairly sufficient. Price of rice at Karwar 18 lbs. and of ragi 26 lbs. 8 tolas per rupee. Price of grass one rupee per maund.

Rajkot.—Weather growing hot. Irrigation of wheat and fodder in some places and reaping of wheat in others in progress. Fodder supply extremely scarce. Cattle being maintained on fodder crops. Price of wheat 7 seers 66 tolas, of bajri 7 seers 50 tolas, of jowari 8 seers 48 tolas, and of gram 8 seers 34 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Price of bajri 8, and of jowari 9 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Standing crops raised by well irrigation in fair condition in some places. Reaping operations have commenced. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory for want of fodder. Price of bajri 17, of jowari 18, of wheat 17, of rice superior 13, and of rice inferior 17 lbs. per British rupee.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Clematis, 2,329 tons, Captain G Bulman, cleared yesterday for Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 9'6 tons, Captain P Martyr, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers: Mr A K Cumming, Col Massy, Captain Ogilvie, Mr Holmes, and 104 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Britannia, 1,969 tons, Captain A C Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, 8th February, via Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Mr J H Bath and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s Silesia, Captain G Verona, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Trieste via Karachi, with the following passengers:—Rev Falize, Mrs and Master Bamber and infant, Mr. Mrs and Miss Davis, Mr Amedee Vienue, Madam M La Gue, and Mr J Liebel.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 22.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
H M S Eclipse		P W Bush			Flag Ship
H M S Melpomene		Denison	Wet Basin		Royal Navy
Dalhousie		Vines	Wet Basin		R I M S
Clive		Elderton			R I M S
Juba	131	Wilson			M M & Co
Asra	171	Steuart			M M & Co
Oolobaria	2120	Gray			M M & Co
Patna	1114	Howlden			M M & Co
Chulmlegh	2575	Robson			Corry Brothers
Goa	1217	Gimblett			M M & Co
Ship Ladakh	1958	Hannah			Standard Oil Co
Khandalla	1318	Stewart			M M & Co
Clematis	2329	Bulman			W & A G & Co
Fultala	1690	Cove			Transport
Urlana	3383	Plommer			Transport
Alboin	619	Ritchie			R S & Co
Orissa	3525	Stebbing			M M & Co
Silesia	3310	Verona			A L S N Co
Britannia	1969	Turner			W& A G & Co
Pemba	993	Martyr			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 22

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Clan Graham	1857	Alexander	Vijagapatam	21-3	F M & Co
C	King Arthur	1017	Davison	Jedda	24-3	B & P S N Co
F	Johannesberger	1874	Moller	Hamburg		Glade & Co
G	Setos	1231	Carstens	Zanzibar	22-3	F Heyer
M	Purnea Transport		Pearson	London	31-3	M M & Co
N	Orissa	3523	Stebbin		24 3	M M & Co
P	Muttra Transport	2935	Macintyre	Durban	27-3	M M&Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed	G Ports	22-3	Shprd & Co
Ponani	552	Fakeer	Bhownagar	22-3	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	R Rubattino	3 48	Costa	Genoa	29 3	F Baldovino
4	Chusan	2852	Denny	China	28-3	P & O Co
5	Clyde	2195	Street	Aden	14-4	P & O S N Co
6	Peninsular	3048	Wheler	London	24-3	Do
12	Okara	5291	Fry	Rangoon	21-3	M M & Co
16	Bormida	1499	Sartorio	China	21-3	F Baldovino

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	438	Robertson	Karachi	24-3	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Brahmani	524	Cassum	Mangalore	23-3	Shepd & Co
Sabermati	524	Fakeer	Karachi	24-3	Do

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'8s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime. or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Silesia s	Verona	Trieste, Feb 23.
	Britannia s	Turner	Glasgow.
	Pemba s	Martyr	Bushreh, Mar 10

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Setos s	Carsters	Zanzibar, &c.
	Khandalla s	Macdiarmed.	Persian Gulf.
	Crescent s	Galley	Calcutta.

The steamer Clematis, Captain Bulman, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Colombo.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Alboin, for Bangkok.
" Silesia, for China.
" Britannia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—39 bales wool Govindjee Volubdas; 1005 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 190 cwt coir yarn N Jeewan; 520 cwt myrabollams Jackeria Essa; 4000 cwt bonemeal E C Nanjee; 40 bales hides C Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—1 bale woollen carpets Keming Shaw and Co; 4 cwt fishmaws E Carrim; 46 bales skins and hides, W. and A. Gratam and Co; 8 bales skins and hides A Joosub; 33 cwt dryginger Nanjee Memni; 50 cwt dryginger Moledina; Lalljee; 38 cwt gum Dattoobhoy Dossa.

Chumleigh s—25 bales hides Ahmed Hajee Cassum and Co; 1050 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 7 bales hides Cum oodin B. Sagin 400 bales hides E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales hides Moledina Lalljee; 1550 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Comersey; 50 bales hides M Monomed and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chulmleigh s—125 cwt gum Megjee Mooljee and Co; 600 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey; 750 bales hemp Purshotum Bhimjee; 150 bales hemp M Toolsidas.

FOR HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—1000 cwt crushed bones Mooljee Jamall 2903 cwt bone meal Glade and Co; 125 cwt gum Megjee Mooljee and Co; 1,001 cwt myrabollams E D Sassoon and Co; 190 bales cotton fly Lukhmidas Fakeer; 501 cwt gingellyseed A Blascbeck and Co; 1030 cwt bonemeal an 1 4000 cwt crushed bones R Kaderbhoy; 102 cwt gum Servai and Chinoy.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—220 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 1999 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—700 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 4 cases opium Bombay and Persia S N Co; 825 bales twist Yan Shun and Co.

Bormida s—110 cwt sandlewood Mohomed H E Ellias; 37 cwt sharkfins E Dhunjee and Co; 730 cwt raisins Chang Fat; 4 cases rose water Merza Ebram Sheerazee; 131 cwt cloves Tang Tack and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—475 bales twist Taliti and Co; 150 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist A K J Abraham; 250 bales twist Silas E Sassoon.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Allix Maurice
Anhalt Sabine Mrs
Armitage V R
Badroodin Saiboo
Bagram J G
Bailly Alexander
Berliavsky Annetta
Berman Leon
Birch, Wm Junior & Co
Bragg H R
Briasco Lodovico
Brown A Mrs
Brown Graham
Canning H Renton
Carew Gerald
Cessler Harol Mrs
Churchill Miss
Ciche Bertha de
Cirillo Marianno
Claus Santa
Clemesha W A
Combes J C
Czartorystn Witold
Dafing P
Daly W
Daniel J & Co
D'ars Bremond
Dearing Fanny M s
Devonshire Evalt Ilfracombe Mrs
Eagan John Mrs
Echalie Maurice
Elkes F Miss
Elmore John S
Fancourt
Freshfield Douglas W
Gables Mrs
Gally H Mrs
Germing Jacq hesde
Goldberg Elie
Graham Chas S
Grinberg D
Guriba, B
Hamilton Miss
Harow F Mrs
Hawkins B
Henney John Pulling
Hervey Richard
Higgins Lucy Miss
Hill Henry
Hobday J
Hogg C J
Hulme G A
Hunter W F
Jackson Leathley Mrs
Jones W
Kampton Napier
Krohn Juan
Laird
Lamb E A Miss
Lazard Alfonse
Lloyd Miss
McDermott Miss
Mahr of A K
Machland F
Marshall J
Mason Thomas
McDonnell Susie Miss
Molton Larry
Morritz M
Mouradean M
Muller Y X
Nicholson Mrs
Norton Mrs
Parot A W
Patton Frank E
Pereira D D G
Pille Toube Mrs
Ravean G
Rivertha Pierre
Rouse H J
Saunders W A
Scorleano Anetta Mrs
Sewket Ahmed
Silberman Esther
Simmons Miss
Spencer C N
Stubbs Walter
Tassele Valerie Van Miss
Taylor C J D Miss
Taylor Wm
Tibbits Mrs
Tubbs, Stanley W
Valsami Dionisio
Valladares G
Vansomeren L
Vansant N G
Varley G
Waidmann Hermann
Wells Walter J
Wilson A G
Wirth E Miss
Yoskey C
Zouber. Mrs

Refreshing! Invigorating! ADD A LITTLE CONDY'S FLUID TO YOUR BATH. THE EFFECT IS MAGICAL. Beware of Colonial Imitations! Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID." The following name & address should be at foot of label: Condy & Mitchell, 65, Goswell Rd., London, Eng

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating! ADD A LITTLE Condy's Fluid TO YOUR BATH. The effect is magical. BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS. INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID." The following name and address should be at foot of label :— CONDY & MITCHELL, 65, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

PIANOS.

MAHABLESHWAR. SEASON.

MARCKS and Co, Ld., have pleasure in stating that they are making Special arrangements for the DELIVERY of PIANOS on HIRE at MAHABLESHWAR at Specially Low Rates.

ERARD,
Grands and Uprights.
BLUTHNER,
Grands and Uprights.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
Grands, Squares, and Uprights.

SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club

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(even if old or faded)
Or that of any friend or relative WHOSE MEMORY YOU REVERE, and we will reproduce A BEAUTIFUL and HIGHLY finished
PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT
in our PERMANENT BROMIDE PROCESS or Painted in Solid Oil or in Delicate Water Colour.
☞ A Single figure can be taken out from a group if required, without any extra expense.
NEVER OFFERED BEFORE.
A Beautiful Enlargement on mount 17in. by 22in for Rs. 15 only.
P. D. KANGA & Co.,
16, Church Gate Street.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast. In doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES
13-3, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE;"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 22.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£102 1-2—1-16	
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2 Ex.	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£110 1-2 plus £1	"
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 7-8	"
Bar Silver in London	27 11-16	"
" New York	60 1-8	"
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21 plus 1-2	
" New York	4·85 1-4—3-8	
Discount. Bank of England	4 per cent.	unchanged.
" Short London Bills	3 3-4	" "
" Indian Bank Bills	3 3-4	" "

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d.

ARRIVALS.—Unique Lindenfels.

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 19,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 7,40,000 " to Bombay.
" 7,20,000 " to Madras.
Rs. 34,50,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4d. (Min. rate) received 69 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4d. (Min.-rate) received 69 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, Rs. 1,600.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS—

Rs. 5,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 1,00,000 " to Bombay.
" ...... " to Madras.
Rs. 6,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (min.-rate) received 69 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1-4 1-16 (min.-rate) received 69 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, Rs. 1,606.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale, Rs. 32,70,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 40,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS—

Bills on Bombay Rs. 50,000 1-4 1-32.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet this morning after receipt of the news of the Budget, and yesterday's sale of Council Bills at—

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 1-4d. to 7-32d.
3 Months' Sight Francs	170 3-4.

There was some enquiry for Telegraphic and Demand at these rates for June, but very little, if any, business resulted and we close somewhat easier with Bank Telegraphic 1-37d. lower, or say at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Shanghai 30 days' sight		Rs. 195
Hongkong	"	" 143
Japan	"	" 148 1-2
" 60	"	" 147 3-4

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Market closed owing to the death of a share broker.

MONEY is rather easier, and the Presidency Banks have all reduced their rates of interest by 1 per cent., making them stand now—

Bank of Bengal	at 6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	at 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras	at 8 per cent.

For short deposits from one to two month's 5 per cent. might still be obtained.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The announcement in the Budget yesterday of a New Rupee Loan of 3 crores had a weakening effect on the Paper Market and rates declined to Rs. 95 with little doing. This morning the market opened steady at Rs. 95-5 in sympathy with Calcutta; improving to Rs. 95-9, but at the close the rate fell off an 1-8 per cent. to Rs. 95 7-16. Ready paper is quoted at Rs. 95 3-8.

FREIGHT are quieter at 6d. for Ton lower, and bookings for Antwerp have been made at 18s. April, and 17s. 6d. May.

The "Isle de la Reunion" has been taken up by a local Shipping House for Dunkirk and Havre, April loading at 18s. 6d. to 19s.

COALS.—Little or nothing doing to-day. Some 600 to 700 tons ex Bunder being the only lot reported.

SEEDS—GINGELLY—Quite unchanged.

CASTORSEED.—There is a little doing in ready parcels at Rs. 38, while for April-May the market is easier at Rs. 38-12-0.

LINSEED.—The market is firm for ready, and ther is some demand at Rs. 8-12-0, the rate for April May being named the same nominal.

RAPESEED.—Strong at advancing rates with a good demand from buyers for April-May.

	Rs. a.	
Yellow Guzerat	7 6	nominal, no sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore	7 5	buyers.
Brown Cawnpore	6 14	"

with sellers asking higher rates.

SEEDS.—London quotes:—

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed at .... 44s.
March April, Antwerp, sellers firm.
Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at ... 43s. 3 7·8d.
April May, Dunkirk, business done firm,
Brown Rapeseed at .... 41s.
April May, Antwerp, buyers firm.

COTTON.—The market for Fully Good Bengals opened irregular. This morning owing to speculators attempting to manipulate rates but closed weake at about Rs. 233 with holders anxious to sell. Broach opened at Rs. 240 but eased off during the day, the price closing at about Rs. 23 7-8. The market for ready Cotton is very quiet with no demand from Exporters or Mills.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total Sales 10,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for exports 500 bales Imports 4,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5s. 18-32d. plus 1-32d. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

March,	March.-Apl.	Apl.-May,	June-July,	July-Aug.
5 20	5-24	5 20	5 15	5 12
—1·32	—1·32	—1·64	—1·32	—1·32

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports .... 23,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain ..... 12,000 "
" to Continent .... 4 000 "
Mid.-Uplands .... 9 7-8 unchanged
Futures, month of June .... 9·43 plus 9.
Do do September... 8·37 plus 6

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

Khandeish	250
Total Oomras	250
Dhollera	42
Broach	219
Compta and Dharwar	111
Westerns	50
Bengals	1,162
Persian	64
Amraotis	66
Other Sorts	211
Total	2,553

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday:—

	cwts.
Wheat	309
Linseed	1,897
Rapeseed	1,652
Gingellyseed	550
Poppyseed	2
Groundnuts	43
Castorseed	731
Rice	51,700

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th February 1900, on 1615·86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,07,000	5,01,000	7,000	6,15,000
Or per mile of Railway	65	305	4	374
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	5,05,000	22,52,000	35,000	27,92,000
Total for 6 weeks	6,12,000	27,53,000	42,000	34,07,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,20,450	3,60,880	4,341	4,85,671
Per mile of Ry do.	72	216	2	290
Total to corresponding date do.	6,81,153	21,70,746	31,617	28,83,516

Increase for the week .... Rs. 1,29,329
Do. to date .... " 5,23,484

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

IVOR JAMES—March 20, at the Maternity Hospital, Madras, the wife of Mr W Ivor James, of a son.

SUTTIE—March 19, at Narayanganj, the wife of P E Suttie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MALAN—MURRAY—March 14, at St James' Church, Delhi, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Griffith, Walter de Merindol Malan, Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of Rev A N Malan, D D, of Eagle House, Sandhurst, Berks, to Lilian Augusta, youngest daughter of Canon Murray, Rector of Stone, Kent.

DEATH.

KELLY—March 16, at Sialkote, Lavinia (Livy) Eliza, the dearly loved wife of Colonel J G Kelly, C B, A D C.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1900.

THE Financial Secretary's memorandum on the details of the accounts and estimates of the Budget contains much interesting information on a variety of subjects. For Bombay that which will most readily arrest attention is the paragraph, big with the fate of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway as a guaranteed company. Under the innocent heading Redemption of Liabilities, some six million sterling—the exact figures are £5,922,400—representing the debentures and debenture stock of the railway in question are brought into the estimates. They will be an addition to the Permanent Debt and really constitute part of the purchase-money of the G. I. P. The Secretary of State has decided to take over the railway in June, giving the shareholders, instead of cash, which would have involved a loan, an annuity terminating on the 18th August in the year 1948. The original contract gives the Government the option of effecting the purchase by repayment of the capital either in a lump sum or by an annuity. The amount of the capital is determined by the average price of the stock for the three years preceding the date of notice of purchase. Unfortunately for the shareholders, and fortunately for the State, the average earnings have been lowered by the continued effects of famine and plague in diminishing the exports of produce from Bombay. The exact amount of the annuity—which will be paid half-yearly—has not yet been settled, but £687,500 have been entered for the first half-year's payment. In this sum is included £183,300 for payment of interest on capital; the rest goes towards repayment of capital. Stress seems to be laid on the advantage of this mode of payment, inasmuch as it obviates the necessity for raising a sterling loan. But it is a simple calculation for an actuary to show whether this latter course would, or would not, have been profitable to the State, and on that point no information is given. The G. I. P. was begun at the Bombay end in 1849 and was only completed to Calcutta and Madras in the later sixties. The Company has had a long and on the whole profitable innings, the State guarantee of five per cent. having saved the shareholders from any uneasiness on the score of regular dividends. Though Mr. Clinton Dawkins and Mr. Finlay are both silent on the subject, it is understood that, following the precedent set on the taking over of the East India Railway, a company will be formed to work the line for Government. The present employes were some time since served with notices to terminate their connection with the Company in June. But an intimation was given that in all probability they will be continued in their employment by the new regime. In regard to railways generally, the memorandum states that large amounts of additional capital will be issued in England in 1900-1901 and the India Office will receive £672,900 from the Companies.

But naturally the famine bulks more largely than all else in Mr. Finlay's memorandum. It was unfortunate for trade and traders that the main feature of the ways and means for 1899-1900 was the large reduction in the Cash Balances in the closing months of the year, caused by expenditure on Famine Relief. It was unfortunate from the point of view of the business community that the effects of famine were not felt till September and October, while Government loans are usually raised in July or August, and as no pressure was experienced there seemed to be no need to borrow. The famine pressure did not become very severe until November and December, when the Treasury Balances were replenished by receipts of revenue. The expenditure on relief amounted to 308 lakhs, while the loss of revenue and increased expenditure amounted to 273 lakhs more. Loans to Native States suffering from the same calamity amount to 86 lakhs, and fifty-one lakhs additional expenditure on railways and irrigations swelled the total required to meet the urgent requirements of the time. As we mentioned yesterday there were partial increments of revenue, or diminutions of expenditure, due to the exceptional yield of Bengal opium, the sending of British and Native regiments abroad, where they are maintained by the Imperial Government, and the increased earnings of certain railways, of the telegraph and of the mint. Had it not been for the recrudescence of famine, last year would have been marked by quite exceptional prosperity. That is shown by the fact that notwithstanding the renewal of the famine and the continued prevalence of plague the revised Budget Estimate only showed a reduction of some twenty-one on the original surplus calculated on when no one dreamed of another famine. The hope or rather the reasonable expectation of at least a normal rainfall in the present year could alone justify an anticipation of exceptional prosperity in 1900-1901. We will have the famine with us for some months to come, involving heavy expenditure for relief. Then there is a considerable increase, certain to be permanent, on army expenditure. It is true that there is, for the moment, a partial set-off against the increment. The employment of troops of the Indian Army on distant duty on Imperial account has gained India nearly forty lakhs. There is besides an incidental saving of six lakhs and a half in charges for military operations and special services; nearly four lakhs in compensation allowance, due to the improvement in exchange; in regimental pay and allowance four lakhs, nearly the same amount saved in the pay of officers transferred to the civil establishment for plague duty; in relief movements over two lakhs; in malt liquor, two and-a-half lakhs; and ten lakhs under other heads.

But these temporary economies are not for a moment to be placed in the scale against the formidable increments which will have to be faced in the financial year now beginning, and in those to come. They are only too likely to be seriously augmented in the not distant future. Nothing is to be gained by closing our eyes to the rising tide of militarism which absorbs more and more of the substance of nations in each successive year, in preparation for what may happen. When the British military budget bids fair to outstrip those of the Continental Powers, it can scarcely be expected that India, even while famine and plague are within her gates, can remain unaffected by what is going on in the world outside. In the first place the Native Army is to be re-armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle, with magazine. The cost will be spread over several years, the provision in the present Budget being Rs. 44,50 000. The Lee-Enfield is identical with the Lee-Metford, except that it has five riflings instead of four, and is therefore better adapted for accuracy of fire. Some four lakhs will be required for the additional cost of suitable cartridges for the Lee-Enfield. Four heavy batteries will be converted into two howitzer batteries, and improvements will be effected in the mountain batteries and additions to their numbers, at a cost of ten lakhs and a-half. Lyddite shells for the howitzers and the siege trains will take nearly three lakhs. Four batteries will receive a new gun costing Rs. 90,000. Ninety-two officers will be added to the strength of the Staff Corps, requiring four lakhs. Two thousand extra mules and their keep, about ten lakhs; fifty miles of light railway material, eight lakhs; in all ninety lakhs. The famine has occasioned an increase of nearly fifty lakhs in the cost of food-supplies for the troops. There is some consolation in the fact that the withdrawal of regular troops from isolated positions beyond the frontier and their replacement by native militia, will save nearly twenty lakhs per annum. It is greatly to be desired that similar economies should be carried out in other directions. In this connection it is but right to acknowledge that for two years past the Government of India has abstained from the costly and hazardous adventures across the frontier that were formerly regarded as annual military outings necessary to maintain our prestige amongst the mountain tribes. We are disposed to give the Viceroy the greater part of the credit of the beneficent innovation which has given India the unwonted respite of two years' peace on the frontier. The part of the credit which may not rightly fall to Lord Curzon, should be accorded to the Afridis, who fought us with our own Dum-Dums and played the game like men. They certainly made us see that two could play the war game. There is still another source of congratulation, which, under circumstances in many respects so full of gloom should not be forgotten. India is able to face one of the most wide-spread famines, maintain a costly battle with plague, and increase her military expenditure, without resorting to additional taxation. Mr. Dawkins is not compelled to add several crores to the income-tax and to pile up duties on tea, beer and spirits, and then to balance his Budget, raise a loan of thirty millions sterling. Such luxuries are the privilege of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

THE Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, whose new building the Governor opened the other evening, has just issued its annual report. It judiciously deals with some of the more important items rather than enumerates all the work that has occupied the attention of the officers and council during the past twelve months. The new house of the Association promises to be a successful undertaking. It has been carefully financed by Messrs. William Watson and Co., and 863 debentures of Rs. 50 each have been taken. The membership of the Association is increasingly strong and the institution seems to have been placed on a very sound basis. In connection with it are an insurance scheme, an educational fund and employment register, besides a temporary relief fund, the object of which is to afford temporary pecuniary assistance to those in straitened circumstances for whom the council has succeeded in finding employment. The employment register might be made more effective the council think, if the members in good positions would only use their influence in securing the appointment of Anglo-Indians to posts under them which might fall vacant. It is believed by the council that little attention at present is given to this matter, "and while preaching to others Anglo-Indian employers give no preference to Anglo-Indians seeking employment." We do not know whether the council fully realises what this would mean if carried out to the extent they would apparently have it. It savours very strongly of "the family circle system," which means death to efficiency in any office or establishment. During the year it appears that the question of a common name for the several kindred associations in India has been finally settled. The term Eurasian has been condemned to extinction, and it is not to be used either in regard to associations or individuals hitherto so described. The term, though etymologically sound, is sentimentally offensive, and if the choice then falls between Anglo-Indian and Indo-British, the former is to be preferred as being more pleasant to the ear if not more accurately descriptive.

EACH week we reproduce from the "Government Gazette" a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office. It is not usually a long list and at first sight seems to speak well for the intelligence as well as the smartness of the postal officials. But after a perusal of the names we doubt if the local officials will claim the credit they at present believe to be their due. They seriously inform us that they hold a letter for Santa Claus whose address they are unable to find. The contents will probably be "Dear Santa Claus, Please send me a bicycle for a Christmas present." But the Post Office will retain possession of that missive in the hope that the addressee will call and apply for it. Then there is one, apparently of a month ago, addressed to one Mr. N. G. Vausant. A reference to last week's passenger list would have enlightened the officials. The letter for Miss Van Tassell will find her at Jhind. One for Mr. G. C. Cox is doubtless intended for an official, whose name and address can be found in the Civil List. Several others have evidently been recorded by a clerk who is not good at deciphering manuscript and one or two literal blunders can easily be seen through. One is entered "Devonshire Evalt Ilfracome Mrs"—meaning to anyone, but a postal official, that it is not for Bombay at all but for Mrs. Evalt, Ilfracombe, Devonshire. A letter addressed R. Hervey may probably be intended for Mr. Harvey. Then there is a letter for the wife of a well-known local barrister to whose address any Bombay directory will help the postal peon; another is for the wife of an officer whose name is to be found in the Army List. Most of them might be put right in five minutes by the aid of a directory and the Army and Civil Lists. As regards the letter addressed "M. C. Turner" lying in Bombay we would suggest that by way of experiment it be marked "Try Calcutta."

MR. W. P. SYMONDS, acting Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, has just issued a supplementary note and statement for the Satara district regarding the areas in which crops have reached maturity. It is shown that the crop falls below half of the sown area in parts and to one-fifth elsewhere. Last year, it appears, the district produced seven per cent. more than it required for local consumption. This year's produce represents stocks, which would suffice the district for about three months. Tasgaon and Valva are the only talukas reported to possess some stocks of old grain. The total stocks for the district are estimated at 20,000 khandis. These stocks are declared by Mr. Symonds as insufficient. The district has been importing food-grains, and its imports since December last have averaged a lakh of maunds per mensem with insignificant exports. Rangoon rice is now sold in every bazar, and is freely used by the middle classes as well as by the poor.

THE Cambridge crew is the favourite in the University Boat-race, the betting being 7 to 2.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to seven per centum per annum.

MAJOR THE HON'BLE R. LEIGH, 4th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

SIR J. M. CAMPBELL, K.C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., (Glas.), I.C.S., has been appointed second grade Revenue Commissioner, vice the Hon. Mr. Lely.

MR. C. C. WATSON, I.C.S., passed an exmination in Persian according to the higher standard on the 5th instant.

THE services of Captain F. A. Smith, M.B., I.M.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

DR. A. W. THOMSON, Professor of Engineering at the College of Science, Poona, has been granted furlough for four months from the 5th May.

THE Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Barrister-at-law, I.C.S., on relief, has been appointed Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana, pending further orders.

THE Mansion House Famine Fund now amounts to £140,000. West Hartlepool gives £250, Bootle £100, and Nice sends a first instalment of £300.

THE Rangoon Port Commissioners have decided to blow up the wreck of the oil tank steamer Kokine, at present lying stranded at the mouth of the Pegu River.

MR. F. W. BAIN, M.A., (Oxon), Professor of History and Political Economy at the Deccan College, has been granted furlough for two years from the 1st June next.

LIEUT. W. B. DUNLOP, Cantonment Magistrate, Camp Malegaon, has been invested with additional powers under Section 37 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BROWNRIGG vacates, and the next senior officer, Lieutenant Colonel Hervey, R.A., assumes command of the Sind District from the 17th instant.

THE Hon. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, I.C.S., has been appointed first grade Commissioner in the Revenue Department, vice Mr. E. J. Ebden, B.A., (Cantab), I.C.S., retired.

MR. W. MERK will make over the duties of Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government to Mr. J. McC. Douie to-day and will take over charge from Mr. H. A. Anderson as Commissioner of the Derajat on April 2nd.

CAPTAIN W. G. RICHARDS, I.M.S., has been appointed special Port Health Officer at Karachi, vice Captain G. W. Jenney, I.M.S., whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

THE "Novoe Vremya" is of opinion that it behoves Russia to strengthen the union of Northern and Southern Persia, and that the cheaper policy would be to renounce Herat, and thus leave Afghanistan as a thorn in the side of India.

MR. M. B. TYABJI, I.C.S., on return from leave is appointed to act as assistant Judge in the Surat district, is invested with all the powers of a District Judge, and is appointed an additional Sessions Judge in the Surat Sessions division.

MAH GOON, the unfortunate victim in the West Kent Outrage Case, has died in her native village of Kunyangon, having, it is alleged by her relations, never completely recovered from the effects of the assault which was said to have been committed upon her.

MR. E. PRATT, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, has been on return to Government service, temporarily attached to the office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

WE hear that there has just been launched at Sir William Armstrong Whitworth and Co.'s ship building yard at Newcastle on Tyne the first of four suction dredgers, built to the order of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta from the designs of Mr. Lyndon Bates for work in the Hughli.

MR. J. P. WALLIS, the new Advocate-General of Madras, has an article in this month's "Nineteenth Century" on "Cromwell's Constitutional Experiments." The article is based on Mr. Wallis's researches as Editor of the State Trials Reports, and indicates great acumen of argument as well as careful investigation of a very difficult subject.

LORDS STAVORDALE and Hyde have returned to Calcutta on completion of their shooting with the Maharaja of Kuch Behar's party. Excellent sport was obtained, the total bag consisting of 17 tigers, two leopards, seven bears, one rhinoceros, three buffaloes, and a bison. Besides this the party got a miscellaneous bag of small game of over 250 head, including twenty-seven deer.

THE plague returns for the week ending the 17th instant show 4,725 deaths as against 3,957 in the week preceding. Calcutta reports 744 deaths against 901; Bengal disricts 2,021 against 1,782: Bombay City 727 against 755; Bombay Presidency 626 against 546. There were 8 deaths in Allahabad disdrict, 34 in Jullundur district, and 19 at Aden.

THE "Pioneer" writes:—Neither Captain Manners Smith, who is Political Agent at Gilgit, nor Lieutenant Davis, who holds the post of Assistant Political Agent at Bushire, will go to Bunder Abbas. It may be that an assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf will eventually be sent there with the powers and position of a Vice-Consul; but no such appointment has yet been made.

THERE has of recent years been very keen competition at the annual examinations for direct appointment to the grade of Extra Assistant Commissioner. At the most two or three appointments are open to competitors, but the Postal Department has now opened its junior executive posts to candidates, who, although they have failed to secure posts in the Punjab Commission, have yet passed the very severe test. This will, of course, make competition all the keener, but the result will be that the Post Office will often be able to secure promising recruits of good family.

THE Viceroy will halt one day at Amritsar on his way to Quetta and an address of welcome will be presented. He will not break his journey at Lahore. He will hold a durbar at Quetta where great preparations are being made for his visit, and the railway station will be decorated and illuminated. As at present arranged he will reach Dera Ghazi Khan on his return journey about April 16th and Dera Ismail Khan a couple of days later, thence probably going to Bannu.

THE experiments in introducing British trout into Kashmir have come to an untimely end owing to the shipping agents at home having sent the ova in a slow steamer unprovided with a cool room. Captain Allan, who went to Karachi to meet the box found that the Duke of Bedford's gift to the Kashmir Association had developed from ova into trout long before the steamer had passed Aden. The Association has, however, sufficient funds at its disposal to make a further trial, and another attempt will, we hear, be made in the coming autumn.

SOME important changes in the Military Commands on the North-West Frontier, we understand will be made on April 1st. The Headquarters of the Punjab Frontier Force will be transferred from Abbottabad to Peshawar: while a new Brigade Command, to be known as the Tochi-Waziristan District, will be formed with headquarters at Bannu. This will probably go to Colonel Hill, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry. This new arrangement should certainly conduce to more effective administrative control in military matters along the frontier.

THE Rev. W. J. Leary, a young Colonial clergyman, who, when wounded in a skirmish, allowed himself to be taken prisoner by the Boers in order to gain time for the escape of a patrol, has been released. He says that at Pretoria he held services for more than 1,300 English soldiers who were prisoners. He has been appointed "Chaplain on the line of communication in Natal." His place with Colonel Plumer's relief column has been taken by Archdeacon Upcher, formerly a famous athlete, well known at the University sports.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL VENTRIS, Commanding the Bombay District, accompanied by a staff Officer will proceed to Baroda on inspection duty leaving Bombay by the mail train on the evening of 27th instant and returning again to District Head Quarters at 7-5 a.m. (local time) on the 30th idem. (ii) Two salutes of 9 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure and return of the General Officer Commanding, one at 7 a.m. on 28th instant and the other at 7-5 a.m. on the 30th idem. Lieut Colonel T. H. Mackenzie, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, the next Senior Officer will Command the garrison of Bombay during the absence of the General officer Commanding.

THE "Madras Mail" understands that work on the Calicut-Cannanore Railway extension has not been stopped on account of a shortage of allotments from Government. The fact is, in the present state of the money market in London, the Madras Railway Company are not disposed to raise the required debentures. Government claims that it has done all that it can by advancing 10 or 12 lakhs, and it can advance nothing more owing to famine requirements. Under these circumstances, and to prevent work being stopped altogether the Madras Railway might very well raise short-term debentures, and substitute for them other debentures when the market improves.

THE undermentioned Troops, expected to arrive here on 24th March 1900 from Karachi in Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning will on arrival be landed at the Sassoon Dock. The 11 men of Bombay Infantry Regiments will be attached to the Marine Battalion, pending despatch to their destinations. The Departmental men will report themselves to the Heads of their respective Departments. The 22nd Bombay Infantry will proceed to Mhow the same evening by troop train from Sassoon Dock. 22nd Bombay Infantry:—7 officers, 1 lady, 1 child 11 native officers, 1 wife, 5 children, 492 men, 38 public followers, 39 private followers, 8 horses, 1 pony. Bombay Infantry (various corps):—11 men. Medical Department:—1 assistant surgeon, 1 wife, 2 children. Commissariat Department:—1 clerk, one hospital store keeper.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 20 was 2,683 giving a death-rate of 166·80 per annum per thousand as against 149·21 the corresponding period of last year, and 86·05 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 259 died from fevers; 780, plague; 163, small-pox; 69, measles; 5, cholera; 1, leprosy; 244, phthisis; 94, diseases of the nervous system; 377, affections of the respiratory organs; 180, diarrhœa; 78, dysentery; 47, still-born; 63, old age and debility; 184, accidents and violence. The clasified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 66; Brahmin, 56; Lingaet, 7; Bhattia, 18; Hindu of other caste, 1,549; Hindu low caste, 262; Musalman, 570; Parsee, 50; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 78; Eurasian, 4; European, 7; Negro-African, 3; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 5. The total number of births was 201 as against 174 the corresponding period of last year, and 164 the average over the past five years.

IT is asserted by the "France Militaire" that the French battleship Bouvet has received certain fittings for her big guns by which the rate of loading has been doubled. According to this authority the same mechanism is to be fitted to the guns of the Iena and the Valmy and to all the battleships sooner or later. We have not seen any description of this particular mechanism.

REUTER's telegram to the effect that "Mr. De Wet, member of the Cape Parliament, has arrived at Burghersdorp," requires a word of explanation, remarks the "Pioneer." Mr. "Pooy" de Wet, as he is called at Capetown, is one of the leading members of the Afrikander Bond, and well known in Cape society. At the end of January he joined the rebels, removed his wife and family to the Free State, and was given a command. He is one of the gentry who deserve scant consideration when accounts come to be settled. It is remarkable, by the way, that while the Congress of the Bond, which was to have been held on March 8th, was postponed indefinitely after the British successes at Kimberley, Paarde berg and Ladysmith, the rising in the western districts of Cape Colony took place about the same date.

THE new torpedo-boat destroyer Viper, with the special steam turbine machinery, has made a speed of 35 1-2 knots. The vessel is 210ft. long, 21ft. beam, 12ft. 9in. depth moulded, and displaces 350 tons. These dimensions differ little from those of the distroyers fitted with the ordinary reciprocating engines—the displacement is 25 tons more than the heaviest of the 30-knot boats—and it becomes interesting to note, says "Engineering," the increase in power for each successive addition to speed. The first boats of 26 knots had 3,200 indicated horse-power at command than 27 knots required and increase to from 4,000 to 4,200 indicated horse-power. When 30-knot boats were built, it was found that the power had to be 6,000 indicated horse-power; for 32 knots the power had to be close upon 9,000 indicated horse-power, and the turbine-propelled Viper has, it is said, attained her speed of 35 1-2 knots with 11,000 indicated horse-power. In other words, according to our contemporary, the power for 26 knots was 12 1-2 indicated horse-power per ton of displacement; for 27 knots, 15 1-4 indicated horse-power per ton; for 30 knots, 20 indicated horse-power per ton; for 32 knots, 24 1-2 indicated horse-power per ton; and for 35 knots 31 1-2 indicated horse-power per ton. There are two shafts on each side of the centre line of the ship, with two sets of compound steam turbines. The arrangement on both starboard and port sides is that the high-pressure turbine drives the outer and the low-pressure turbine the inner shaft. On the inner shaft a reversing turbine is also fitted; it runs idle when the boat is going ahead, and when it drives the vessel astern the forward turbines are idle. The speed astern is 15 knots. On each shaft two propellers are mounted, the after having a slightly larger pitch than the forward propeller. There are thus eight propellers,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

COMMISSIONS FOR AUSTRALIANS.

TRANSVAALERS ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE OVER BASUTO BORDER.

LONDON, March 22.

Mr. Chamberlain has telegraphed to the Australian Governors that the War Office offers 114 commissions in Infantry Regiments and in the Artillery to Australians.

The "Standard" publishes a despatch from Bloemfontein, stating that four thousand Transvaalers from Colesberg are seeking to escape over the Basuto Border, but that they will probably be caught.

The British troops have occupied Rouxville and Smithfield.

[The Transvaalers, who hope to escape from the neighbourhood of Colesberg to the Basuto border, have undertaken a very serious task even moving four thousand strong. They have to run the gauntlet of Aliwal, Lady Grey, Herschel and Barkley East, which are in British occupation, and in so doing have a march of 150 miles. Doubtless, they have been headed back by this time, for the capture of Rouxville and Smithfield show that our forces are very strong in that quarter, and most effectually bar their way. Smithfield is 40 miles beyond Bethulie and Rouxville 20 north of Aliwal.]

SCHEME FOR AMALGAMATING THE TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE FREE STATE.

The "Times" publishes a message from Laurenco Marques, which states that it is reported that a scheme is under arrangement for amalgamating the Transvaal and the Free State under Kruger as President and Steyn as Commandant-General.

AN OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

LONDON, March 21.

Reuter is officially informed that the correspondence between President Kruger and Lord Salisbury, as published by the "New York Herald," is substantially correct.

NEGOCIATIONS WITH THE TRANSVAAL PROCEEDING.

Apparently some negociations are proceeding between Great Britain and the Transvaal. It is stated that communications are passing between London and Pretoria.

SIR A. MILNER'S WHEREABOUTS.

The whereabouts of Sir A. Milner is unknown, but is assumed to be Bloemfontein where, it is believed, parleying is also proceeding.

THE BOER APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

All the Powers have now answered the Boer appeal in the negative.

NO OPPOSITION SOUTH OF THE FREE STATE.

Generals Gatacre and Brabant are sending flying columns in all directions. Practically no opposition is offered.

BRIDGE AT NORVALS PONT.

A temporary bridge is fast building at Norvals Pont.

FIGHTING NEAR MAFEKING.

A Reuter's despatch from Lobabi, dated 16th instant, states that yesterday morning a sharp skirmish took place south of Lobabi, when the Boers captured Lieutenant Chapman and a few boxes of ammunition, but were afterwards routed with considerable loss.

In the afternoon they began shelling the British Camp when Lieutenant Teyler was killed.

To-day a large force from Mafeking under Steyman is advancing to attack Lobabi.

BARGHERS SURRENDERING.

Lord Roberts telegraphs on the 21st that so many Burghers desire to surrender, that small columns have been sent in various directions to register their names and collect arms.

ADVANCE OF GENERAL CLEMENTS.

General Clements is advancing on Bloemfontein via Philippolis and Fauresmith.

MR. CECIL RHODES' MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has sailed for England.

TRANSPORT ARRIVAL.

The transport "Servia" with 1,100 troops on board has arrived at Durban.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The "Times" dwells upon the gratifying elasticity of the Indian Revenue and on the success of the gold standard and the fixing of the rupee.

ADELAIDE AND SYDNEY PLAGUE INFECTED.

Adelaide and Sydney have been declared to be infected with the plague.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, March 22.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Egypt with the homeward mails of the 17th instant, arrived here at 5 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, March 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Arcadia, with the outward mails of the 16th instant left here at 6 a.m., to-day.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, March 22.

The re-installation ceremony of the Wadiaji's sacred fire, removed from Naosari under the Baroda High Court decree, took place this (Thursday) morning, at the Dadabhoy Modi's principal fire temple at Surat, under the presidency of Sirdar Davar Edalji Modiji Saheb, the venerable old head of the community in the presence of a select audience of laymen and priests. At its close the high priest Rustomji spoke a few words regarding the fire and eulogized the Wadias for their just and brave fight for freedom of worship. Mr. Bomonji H. Wadia of the Bombay Secretariat and one of the trustees spoke in dignified and feeling terms of the absolute liberty enjoyed under the British rule and contrasted it with the monopoly sanctioned under the narrow and antiquated views to be found prevailing in modern enlightened times. Under the rule of such an educated native ruler as his Highness the Gaekwar the Davar Saheb welcomed the sacred fire as an honoured guest who had sought permanent refuge among the Surat Parsees and whilst congratulating them hoped that the same support would be extended to it as was being given to other fires. It is hoped that this incident now closes a chapter in the history of the Naosari Parsees, of whom a majority, both laymen and priests, do not feel that the result obtained by a noisy clique is quite the correct thing as was evinced by the sorrowful groups that assembled on the day previous when the exodus was carried out. Votes of thanks and distribution of largesse closed the interesting proceedings.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LIQUIDATION OF THE AGRA BANK.

THE END OF AN OLD INSTITUTION.

LONDON, March 21.

At a meeting of the Agra Bank held to-day, it was resolved that the Bank should go into voluntary liquidation.

[The decision to wind up the Agra Bank was arrived at by the shareholders at the annual meeting held in London yesterday. The resolution, however, yet requires to be confirmed by a special meeting which will be held next month. As the Company failed to pay a dividend for the last half-year, the shareholders deemed the present a favourable time owing to the condition of Indian trade to withdraw from India. The fixed exchange has also had a serious effect upon the profits of the Bank. There have, however been no actual losses and the concern is thoroughly sound. All claims will be paid full and it is believed that the shareholders will have a return of considerably more than the present market value of the shares, which are quoted at £3 10s. per share, the par value being £6. The capital of the Bank is £600,000. The Agra Bank is the third concern of the kind that has found it advisable owing to the course of trade to withdraw from India within one year, the other two banks being the Credit Lyonnais and the Imperial Bank of Persia. The decision of the Agra Bank shareholders yesterday puts a period to a long established institution. It was originally founded in Agra very many years ago as the Agra United Service Bank. It was eventually amalgamated with Masterman's Bank, and subsequently a re-construction took place. The present Bank has been in existence for over forty years.]

DEATH FROM ENTERIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Private G. Goodwin, 19th Hussars, died at the Mooi River, South Africa, of enteric fever.

THE FAMINE IN SIND.

The Famine Fund Report from Sind is published, which estimates that the people have lost about half their goats and camels and are eating bark to eke out their grain. In Sind desert cultivators have lost absolutely all their cattle and the outlook is appalling.

CEYLON NEWS.

THE MISSING STEAMER FAZILKA.

A Colombo telegram says: The steamer Hindu returned to Colombo on Wednesday morning without any news of the missing steamer Fazilka. A three-days' search was instituted near the spot, where the Oceana parted with her on the 12th instant, but without avail. The Australia, outward bound, was sighted by the Hindu, on Monday last, and was spoken to, but she had no news to give. The Hindu returned as her coal-supply was running short. It is surmised that the Fazilka is being towed to a convenient port by some passing vessel.

A sum of fifty pounds sterling has been subscribed and forwarded to Lady Curzon for the endowment of a "Ceylon Contingent Cot" in her ladyship's Imperial Yeomanry Hospital and another similar cot is being subscribed for.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, March 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived here this morning.

LONDON, March 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL March 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix from Trieste, left Karachi, for Bombay, on the 22nd instant, at noon and is expected to arrive here on Saturday, the 24th instant, morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Franz Ferdinand from Japan, left Singapore, for Bombay on the morning of the 22nd instant.

Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay, on 21st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, March 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 24-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	102 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2 ex.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 7-8
Bar Silver	27 11-16

THE PROPOSED BANK OF INDIA.

The "Investors' Review" smites the proposal to establish a Bank of India with a capital of fifteen or twenty crores, and denounces it as a first step to bankruptcy. Incidentally it quotes the more reasonable and moderate pronouncement of Mr. John Howard Gwyther, Chairman of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, at its shareholders' meeting, held on October 21st last, who said:—

A point of some importance to us was raised as a side issue in the course of the inquiry—I mean the question of a State Bank in India—and although I am free to confess that I can see no connection between standards and this subject, yet I deem the present a fitting opportunity to controvert the suggestion then made. Some of the leading financiers in this country supported the idea of a State Bank having a colossal capital, which would absorb the existing Presidency Banks, on the plea that the resources of these Banks are insufficient for the internal trade of the country, which they allege is greatly languishing for lack of banking facilities.

Now, if those gentlemen had stated that there was a want for a financial institution, such as a "Credit Foncier" to lend money upon mobile securities, there would have been a reasonableness in their contention; but no Government would dream of employing as its bankers such an institution. An ordinary bank should not use its funds in such manner and very properly a State or Presidency Bank is compelled to carry on its business on even stricter lines of caution and ready convertibility. I am not here to hold a brief for the Presidency Banks, who can well look after their own interests; but I am quite certain, if they found that more money could be properly and profitably invested, they would readily double or treble their present capital. If it were found expedient for State reasons to merge the three existing concerns into one institution, I daresay an equitable method of amalgamation could be found, but I much doubt whether, from a business point of view, such a change would be advantageous. The Presidencies are so vast, and have each so diverse a fashion of trade, that, probably the present division of interests is preferable. Furthermore, if the mofussil had offered favourable fields for legitimate banking, we and the other private banks would long ago have exploited the large centres of population."

The Lord Mayor of Sheffield has commissioned Mr. Onslow Ford to execute a marble bust of the Queen for the new Town Hall which she opened in 1897. Sir Fleetwood Edwards has sent the Lord Mayor the following letter on the subject:—"I have submitted your letter to the Queen, who desires me to express to you the gratification with which her Majesty hears of your kind intention to present a bust of her to the Civic Council of Sheffield in commemoration of her Majesty's visit to Sheffield, which the Queen remembers with so much pleasure."

CONSCRIPTION: IS IT NECESSARY?

BY

CHARLES LOWE, M. A.

(Author of Lives of William II. of Germany, Prince Bismarck, &c.)

The present war in South Africa—a war on our side which is being waged by the biggest army that was ever sent across the sea—has caused the British people to turn their most serious attention to the joints and fastenings of their armour. It has compelled them to inquire whether that armour is sufficient for their wants, or, if not, in what respects, and in what manner, it can be improved.

There is one aspect of the war, in its initial course at least, on which we were practically all agreed, and that is that what might be called our Aldershot field-day system of tactics completely collapsed in face of the peculiar kind of resistance which we encountered from the Boers. This resistance came upon our soldiers, leaders and led alike, with the force of a painful and disastrous revelation. All our Generals and many of our men had gone to South Africa ripe with the experience of war—but not of war with what, with all its shortcomings, may be called a civilised race of the same ethnic stock as ourselves. Never, indeed, since the Crimean war can we be said to have fought with an enemy—savage or semi-civilised—armed in all respects as well as ourselves—especially with artillery and small arms, with the result that our victories hitherto have always been comparatively easy, from Abyssinia to Ava, and from Kandahar to Khartoum. In all our so-called "little wars" for the past quarter of a century with the various semi-civilised races of the globe, our soldiers fought in the old traditional manner—going straight for their foes to enjoy the rapture of a hand-to-hand fight, as if they had determined to apply to land warfare the advice which Nelson once vouchsafed to a young lieutenant who had begged the hero of Copenhagen and the Nile to favour him with a golden rule of naval tactics. "The only golden rule I can offer you," said Nelson, "is to get your ship laid alongside the enemy as soon as possible, and batter him till he sinks."

Mutatis mutandis, this has hitherto also been the broad maxim of our soldiers in all their "little wars" of the last five and twenty years; but at Magersfontein and Colenso the Boers, armed with magazine rifles behind strong entrenchments, and with horses in their rear ready to carry them off at the moment of bayonet assault, have taught them the bloody lesson that boxer-slogging, hammer-and-tongs frontal attacks are tactics which no longer conform to the necessities of modern warfare. This South African war of ours may be said to be the first real instance of war waged on both sides with the magazine rifle, and the sorrowful truth is that our soldiers had to purchase their experience of the effects of this rifle fire with their blood. At the same time it is hard to see how it could have been otherwise unless a certain percentage of ball cartridge had been served out with the blank ammunition shot away at our autumn manœuvers. In brief, it is admitted, on all hands, that our text-book tactics will have to be re-written in view of the effect of the Mauser and kindred repeating rifles, and that in this direction alone the efficiency of our army must be vastly improved.

But in another, and perhaps still more important respect, this army loudly calls for reform, that is to say, its numerical strength must be increased; and the only question on which the nation does not appear to have completely made up its mind is—how this is to be done. At the present moment the total land strength of the Empire may nominally be said to be about 1,170,000 men including our regulars and their reserves, our militia, yeomanry, and volunteers, Indian troops of all kinds, and Colonial forces. But much of this land fencible strength is still rather of the paper and nominal kind. Our regular army itself at present numbers about 240,000 men, more than half of whom, it must be remembered, are always serving abroad—in India and the colonies: and although its reserves of various kinds bring it up to the war figure of about 346,000 apart from the militia—99,000—which has proved now, just as it proved in our Peninsular and Crimean campaigns, to be a separate reserve of the most valuable kind—still the experience of this Boer war, which has caused us to place about 150,000 men of all kinds in the field, has clearly revealed a grave deficiency in the trained, as distinguished from the mere paper, strength of the Empire—so much so that we have had to fall back on our militia, our volunteers, and our various colonial troops to supply the numerical defects of our regular army.

Within the last ten years this army has received a very considerable accession of strength, but it is clear that, in addition to being the first naval Power in the world, we must now become much more of a military Power; and just as Germany aims at doubling her fleet, so we too must endeavour somehow to increase the size of our army. How is this to be done? By imitating the example of our Continental neighbours, and introducing conscription—that is to say, the principle of the liability of everyone capable of bearing arms to military service? It is perhaps not generally realised that such a principle is, as a matter of fact, the present law of our land—as far at least as the militia is concerned—service by ballot for all except certain privileged classes, such as peers, parsons, articled clerks, only sons of widows and the like. The Militia Ballot Law has never been repealed; it was only hung up about eighty years ago by a Suspension Act, which has ever since been included in an annual act known as the Expiring Laws Continuance Act; and its simple omission from this Act would compel Lieutenants of Counties to resort to the ballot to find the fencible quotas required of them by Order in Council.

The theory of the militia is thus conscription, though the practice is voluntary enlistment; yet there has been some talk recently, in War Office circles, of resorting to the ballot in order to bring the militia up to its full statutory strength which volunteering has not quite produced.

But beyond this balloting for the militia in case of need—a force which is based on the bed-rock principle of universal service—this country is never likely to go because, as a matter of fact, it is never likely to find it necessary to imitate the nations of the Continent. Those nations would only be too delighted to see us do so, not so much because they have our welfare at heart, as because they are envious of a free people who are exempt from the military burdens under which they themselves groan; and it is only in poor human nature that they should wish to see us handicapped in the same financial and economic manner as they are. Writing in the "Times" recently, Professor Vambery, of Budapesth, very truly set forth that one of the chief causes of the detestation in which England is now regarded all over the Continent is her exemption from the curse of conscription, and the exasperating fact that she nevertheless holds her own in the world, conquering new territories and accumulating more wealth than any other nation. Thus their solicitude on our account as a non-conscript people is much less due to their love of us than to their consuming hatred of our institutions.

But we shall beware of gratifying their burning desire to see us on the same military footing as themselves. As far as they are concerned, there is not much—I was almost going to say not the least—likelihood of our ever again coming to blows with any of the Continental nations on land. A war, for example, between us and France or Germany would have to take the almost exclusive form of a naval conflict, as these Powers cannot get at us by reason of our fleets, while we, on the other hand, cannot get at them by reason of their armies. Our old Continental policy has now been succeeded by what may be called a Colonial policy; and the great Powers with whom we primarily have to deal are the growing Powers of our own kith and kin, and of our own creation, beyond the sea. Not for the possible purpose of waging any more wars on the Continent of Europe—out of which we may be said to have cleared when, on the Queen's Accession, we resigned Hanover and after the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8, when we left to Austria the primary land duty of keeping the Bear out Constantinople—do we now maintain a large standing army, but with the object of defending these "tight little islands" from invasion, and of safeguarding the honour and the interests of the Empire at all its outlying parts over sea.

It is this peculiar nature of our military problems which renders conscription a practical impossibility with us. For, as Lord Wolseley has repeatedly pointed out, the greater part of our army is always employed beyond seas—garrisoning India, the colonies and the coaling stations of our navy. This is a peculiarity which is shared with us by no other army in the world, and we could never apply the principle of compulsion to our soldiers thus intended for service abroad. No nation known to history has ever yet ventured to adopt a service system of compulsory expatriation; and even when the conscript soldiers of France and Germany are required in Tonkin or East Africa, they are called for as volunteers. It would be inhuman and uncivilised in the highest degree to compel British subjects to suffer expatriation for several years of their lives, while on the other hand it would be impossible, or at least impolitic, to divide the voluntary British army into two distinct parts—one intended for service abroad, and the other for duty at home.

These are considerations which go to the root of the whole question, though they are too frequently overlooked. At the same time it is evident that our army must be increased to a very considerable extent, and there would be no difficulty whatever in doing this if greater inducements were offered to recruits. Herein again lies the crux of the whole matter. If we want a proper army in all respects, especially in respect of numbers, we must be prepared to pay for it. In the long run it would be the height of fatal folly to seek to run the British Empire on the cheap. Lord Wolseley once remarked that the army of Cromwell was the best fighting force that ever took the field, for the simple reason that it was the highest paid. Men will only be too glad to become "soldiers of the Queen," if the Queen's Government offers them inducements equal to those which allure the best of our wage-earning manhood to take service with the police, the railway companies, and the hundred other employers of modern labour. Why should the policemen of the Empire be worse paid than the policeman of a country town? If we offer higher inducements to young men to enter the army, and do more in the way of guaranteeing them civil employment of some kind when their time is up, there is no reason why we should not get all the recruits we want on the voluntary system of service as at present obtaining.

But at the same time there is every reason why we should still further increase the fencible power of the nation by providing beforehand for a contingency such as that which has now arisen for us in South Africa. This has shown in the most touching manner that Britons never turn a deaf ear to their country's call to arms, and above all things that our citizen soldiers are not by any means the mere paper force which has hitherto provoked so many sneers. They have proved, indeed, that while far more then twice as numerous as the militia, they are just as ready to embark on foreign service—not as an auxiliary independent branch of the army, for which their lack of proper field organisation does not fit them, but as part and parcel of the regular army into which they volunteer for the occasion. Indeed, the South African crisis has demonstrated that the volunteer spirit of our free people, which carries with it a far greater moral power of intelligent combat than is inherent in conscript armies, would be equal to almost all conceivable emergencies in the shape of supplementing the numerical deficiencies of our regular forces.

Equal to all emergencies, but only on one condition, namely, that the volunteer force should be brought to a much higher state of efficiency than it is at present. It has been proved to demonstration by our South African war that the most essential thing for a modern soldier to learn is how to shoot straight, and that drilling on the old lines is nothing in comparison with marksmanship. The Boers have practically no military organisation, no discipline in the ordinary sense of those terms, and yet their superior skill with the magazine rifle enabled them at first to baffle battalions which had broken to pieces the regiments of Napoleon. In England, our ditches, our hedgerows, our copses, and our sylvan kopjes offer us natural fortifications that would prove quite as formidable to an invader as the hills of Boerland; only there is this difference as yet between the citizen-soldiers of England and the burghers of Boerland, that the latter are incontestably the better marksmen. What is wanted, therefore, of our volunteers is that they should strain every nerve to become good shots, and that for every hour they waste in battalion or company drill, they should spend at least six in front of the butts. Taken all round the marksmanship of our volunteers cannot be said to be of a satisfactory kind—far from that, for not more than fifty per cent. ever struggle out of the third, or lowest, into the second class of merit.

To a great extent this is due to the fact that the country is lacking in proper range accommodation, but, if the Government were wise, it would at once see to the remedying of this grave defect. It would indeed, also be money well expended if the Government were to vote at least half a million a year to provide prizes for shooting in every town and village of the Kingdom. There is no reason in the world why rifle shooting should not be made as attractive a pastime to the youth of England as the cricket and football which now absorb their athletic energies. It is here where something like the thin end of the wedge of conscription might be inserted, but nothing more. The question of conscription, as far as the British people are concerned, might be settled by compromise. That is to say, as I have already explained, the regular army should be made a more alluring, a more lucrative career to able-bodied men; while on the other hand all those who neither join the army nor the militia might be required to attain a certain standard in marksmanship, either as volunteers, or in any other manner most agreeable to them. It has also been suggested that every British subject capable of bearing arms should be compelled to pass at least his company drill, but that is a more delicate matter.

After all, good shooting is the chief thing wanted for home-defence, and there seems to be no reason why we should not recur to the practice enforced by Parliament long before the days of standing armies—the practice of the long bow and other weapons by all the able-bodied manhood of the nation. To enjoin similar practice and proficiency with the rifle on all British subjects capable of bearing arms would not only provide the United Kingdom with a force well able—according to the Boer analogy—to fend off all foreign invasion, even if the country, as at present, happened to be denuded of its regular defenders, but would also create an enormous reserve of trained marksmen, to which the regular army might appeal, and not in vain, for volunteers to assist it in the solution of such a problem as that which was thrust upon it in South Africa.

CHARLES LOWE.

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THE LATE GENERAL LOCKHART.

THE VICEROY'S TRIBUTE.

The following is the text of the Viceroy's reference to the late General Lockhart at Wednesday's Council meeting:—

Before we proceed to the business sitting, I must say a few words concerning the sorrowful fatality which has robbed us since our last meeting of one of the most distinguished members of this Council, the late Commander-in-Chief. General Lockhart had only been for less than a year and a half a member of this body. So far as I can remember he never once spoke here. I daresay had his life been spared to the full limit of his term of office he would never have spoken. He did not care for speech making. His keenest interest did not lie in administration. He was essentially a man of action, whose character had ripened and whose reputation had been won on the battlefield or in camp. It was among the wild tribes of the frontier, amid the soldiers of the Army whom he loved, and led to so many victories, that the gift of leadership which he combined with singular gentleness of disposition was best seen. He rose to the great position of Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, an office which he filled not merely by titular appointment, but in an equal degree by popular acclaim. He has not lived to continue to the Army in his exalted station the services which he had already rendered to it in so many campaigns. In the prime of life and in the plenitude of his powers inscrutable destiny has struck him down, but he leaves a record of combined gallantry and judgment in the field, and power of inspiration over his followers, which are among the attributes of great Commanders, and which entitle him to a high place in the illustrious roll of Indian Captains. It may be permitted to myself, who had known him for many years, long before happy fortune made me his colleague in the Government of India, to add that by his premature death we have lost, not only a brave officer and a gifted General, but a chivalrous, noble-minded gentleman, and a most loveable man.

A Military Department notification, dated Fort William, the 19th March, says:—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council announces with the deepest regret the death of Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India, and Extraordinary Member of the Governor General's Council, which took place at 11-15 p.m., last night. The Viceroy and Governor General in Council desires to place upon record his sense of the heavy loss sustained by the Army in India of their late Commander. In a military career of exceptional brilliancy in many parts of the Empire Sir William Lockhart had shown himself to be a brave soldier, an intrepid explorer, and a natural leader of men. Upon the frontier his name was not more widely known than it was respected, and the native soldiers of the Indian Army, no less than their British comrades, will mourn in him both the Captain of their choice, and a personal friend. The Civil unites with the Military Service in deploring the untimely death of a great soldier and a distinguished servant of the Crown.

RE-ARMAMENT IN INDIA.

The Budget Estimates set forth that the Government of India has deemed it prudent to sanction several measures involving increased Military Expenditure considered necessary to improve the efficiency of the Army. The first and most important of these is the re-armament of the Native Army with the Lee-Enfield Rifle. The manufacture and supply of the arms will necessarily be spread over some years, and the provision made next year is Rs. 44,50,000. This represents part of the increase in the Sterling charge for Ordnance Stores. Next comes the provision of Lyddite shells for a howitzer battery and seige train howitzers for which a provision of Rs. 2,77,000 is made. For the improvement of Commissariat-Transport arrangements the estimates provide Rs. 10,00,000. An addition of 92 officers to the Indian Staff Corps is estimated to cost next year Rs. 4,00,000. The four Heavy Field Batteries are to be reorganised into two Howitzer Batteries, improvements are to be made in the organisation of the Mounted Artillery Batteries, and additions have been sanctioned to the establishments of Mountain Batteries. The cost of these measures next year will be Rs. 10,59,000. Four Mountain Batteries are to be armed with a new gun, costing Rs. 90,000. Fifty miles of light railway material are to be purchased costing Rs. 8,00,000. The purchase of 2,000 mules has been ordered costing, with their keep for a part of next year, Rs. 9,10,000. A sum of Rs. 75,000 has been provided to admit of experiments being made to determine the best method of adding military balloons to the equipment of the army. The total cost of these measures exceeds Rs. 90,00,000.

PLAGUE RIOT IN BENGAL.

According to a Calcutta correspondent, Burhee on the main line of the East India Railway has been the scene of some trouble, following the Government plague measures. The disease made its way into Burhee through Pandarakh. Some 600 deaths have occurred in four months in and around the villages of Ganga and Sarai, and the Joytpur camp has been formed two miles from the railway station. It is visited by an Assistant Magistrate from Monghyr. This officer and an Assistant Surgeon were attacked by a mob on the 18th, and very serious consequences would have followed had not the police force told off for duty been strong enough to quell the disturbance. The Assistant Magistrate was struck on the face with a brickbat, and the Assistant-Surgeon was beaten with a *lathis*. The District Magistrate visited the locality, and 14 arrests were made.

ACCIDENTS AT KOLAR.

It is evidenced in a report that our Kolar correspondent sent us in his weekly budget of notes that gold is not obtained at Kolar without a good many losses of life and limb. There are happily not many "shocking disasters" in gold-minning such as there are in coal-mining, and since the time, some years ago, when a lot of unfortunate coolies at a Kolar mine went tumbling backwards down a ladder in a swarm, there have been none but individual accidents. The individual accidents amount up, however, in a twelve month, as is evidenced by our correspondent's report, as follows:—

MINING ACCIDENTS.

"Champion Reef Mine."—An earth-cutter, who fractured his skull by slipping and falling from the scaffolding in the new tank, near Carmichael's Shaft, died on being conveyed to the hospital. A stuff coolie sustained a fracture of the bones by the fall of a rock from the chute in 940 Level Ribbelsdale's Shaft. A black stone coolie, while lowering timber, got his foot accidentally caught between the rails in 940-Level Garland's Shaft, and fractured the bones of his foot. A machine coolie sustained injuries to his person by an air blast in 1,140-Level Ribbelsdale's Shaft. "Road Block Mine."—A cotter man was severely injured by the fall of stone from the back of the level in 400-ft. south No. II shaft. "Balaghat Mine."—A hand jumper coolie was injured in the 870 Level Haines's Shaft south back stope, by the fall of a loose from hanging wall. A skip coolie was caught under the shoot door side of the skip in 950-flat Haines's Shaft, and was injured. "Ooregum Mine".—A hand drill coolie fractured both the bones of the left forearm and right knee in the 560-Level Air Shaft by the falling of a rock from above while he was engaged boring a hole. A hand drill coolie sustained a compound fracture of the left index finger in 560-Level Air Shaft by a stone falling from above while he was also engaged boring a whole. A rock drill coolie sustained a compound fracture of the finger in Oakley's Shaft by striking his hand with a hammer whilst at work. A tailings coolie in No. 3 tailings sustained a compound fracture of the right finger while greasing a "cog wheel" in motion, driving one of the wheeler pans. "Nine Reefs Mine."—There was a blasting accident in the 300-Level Morrison's Shaft, which resulted in a blaster being killed outright, and a handle man seriously injured. A stuff coolie received a compound fracture of the small bones of his right foot by a fall of loose in 850-Level Morrison's Shaft. P.S.—Since writing the above, I have been informed of a blasting accident in Champion Reef Mine, which resulted in a Eurasian timber man, named Kholoff, being killed outright."—*Madras Times.*

MILITARY NEWS.

It has been ruled that an aggregate of twenty years of actual efficient service as a Volunteer is required for the grant of the Volunteer long service medal, not merely efficiency during twenty drill sessions.

Surgeon-General McVittle, Principal Medical Officer in Madras, has asked for permission to retire from the 1st April next.

The proposal to obtain mules from Italy has been abandoned for the present.

Owing to the prevalence of plague the usual steps are being taken to prevent a large concourse of people from infected districts assembling at Hardwar for the ensuing fair.

MILITARY COMMANDS ON THE FRONTIER.

The Government have sanctioned the scheme for the redistribution of military commands and staff on the north-west frontier with effect from April 1st. The whole frontier from Abbottabad to Dera Ghazi Khan is to be formed into a 1st class district command with a district staff of the same strength as that now sanctioned for the Frontier Force, and the officer commanding is to retain the title of "General Officer commanding the Punjab Frontier Force." The Peshawar District will be retained with its present staff, but the Brigadier-General will be subordinate to the General Officer exercising command along the whole frontier. A new 2nd class district entitled the "Derajat District" will be formed with headquarters at Bannu. Within this will be comprised the garrisons at Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu (in the Tochi Valley and Waziristan until the present garrisons there are withdrawn) and Dera Ghazi Khan. The Brigadier-General in charge of this district will have as his staff an Assistant Adjutant-General and a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General: the present temporary staff of the Bannu-Tochi force, consisting of a Colonel on the Staff and a D. A. A. G., being abolished. The troops at Kohat and between that station and the Kurram Valley will be under the direct command of the General Officer commanding the Frontier Force, as also those at Abbottabad, Mardan and Malakand. The staff on the Kohat-Kurram line will be a Colonel on the Staff and D. A. A. G., as at present; while on the Malakand Swat line a Brigadier General will for the present continue to command all the troops; the actual garrison at Malakand being locally commanded by the senior officer present assisted by a 2nd class Station Officer. As regards this change there will be no increase in the number of military distircts in India as Rangoon, a 2nd class district, has been reduced to a coloneley on the staff with a 1st class Station Staff Officer. The above changes are in every way to be commended, as at last there will be one general officer responsible for the military administration of the whole frontier. Major-General Egerton, Commanding the Frontier Force, will have the distinction of being the first officer to whom this important command will be entrusted. The constitution and privileges of the P. F. F. will not be interfered with, but the regiments will have the advantage of being eligible for duty in Peshawar, where they can be brigaded and exercised with British troops.—*Pioneer.*

THE TROUBLE WITH THE TIBETANS.

We referred last year to the friction caused between the authorities at Almora and the Tibetans owing to the latter attempting to levy land revenue from Bhotiyas—not to be confused with the Bhutias. It appears that since then an arrangement has been come to by Mr. Gracey, the Deputy Commissioner of Almora. The last Administration Report of the North-Western Provinces states that it was explained to the Tibetan authorities by the Deputy Commissioner, that the Government could on no account permit the levying of land revenue within British limits by a foreign power, but that it was willing to collect on behalf of the Tibetans any trade dues that might be shown to be lesviable by established custom. The Tibetan representative was, however, disposed to insist that some at least of the payments which had been customary for the Bhotias to make were land revenue. The Bhotiyas were themselves, as a rule, willing to pay, as the closing of the passes into Tibet, in consequence of non-payment, would ruin their trade. On receipt of the report order were issued directing that the levy of any dues by Tibetan officials, whether as land revenue or trade-tax within British territory should be strictly prohibited. On the other hand, no interference was to be made with the collection of trade dues within their own territory, or on the frontier by the Tibetans, and as a matter of courtesy British officials were allowed to collect trade dues in British territory for the benefit of the Jongpen where these were payable by established custom.—*Englishman.*

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

The subscriptions to the fund now amount to over 27 lakhs of rupees. In addition to this a handsome offertory contribution from the Calcutta Cathedral of Rs. 539 had been received. It is understood that the Maharaja of Jeypore has communicated to H. E. the Viceroy his intention of placing 15 lakhs of rupees at the disposal of a body of trustees, to be invested on behalf of the fund; the proceeds to be appropriated to relief of sufferers under fund rules and the principal to remain as a permanent and growing fund for future needs. India may well congratulate herself on so noble hearted a chief.

It is interesting and gratifying to note that an amateur Dramatic performance has been organised in London under the patronage of the marquis and marchioness of Lansdowne, Lord and Lady George Hamilton, the Earl and Countess of Elgin, Lord Harris and a number of other distinguished lovers of India on behalf of the Fund.

Already applications for relief have been received from Baluchistan, Boreda, and the Central Provinces, in addition to the urgent call from Rajputana, which latter has been promptly responded to by a total grant of Rs. 1,45,000. The need is great all over Central and Western India: and the relief, to be effective, must be given quickly.

SEVENTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions already acknowledged	25,22,626	13	8
Two Brothers	20	0	0
Col Plowden, for 2nd Oxford Light Infy.	50	0	0
A R Becher, Esq	200	0	0
James J Page, Esq	50	0	0
Sir William Cunningham, K C S I	1,000	0	0
E R Osgood, Esq	100	0	0
James A Robertson, Esq	2	0	0
D N Ghose	1	0	0
E Lyons, Esq	1	0	0
S C Ghose	1	0	0
Nalini Nath Roy Chunder	1	0	0
B Gupta	1	0	0
Duval	1	0	0
Friends	3	2	0
"S L."	2	0	0
Lieut H Biddulph, R E	100	0	0
W S Meyer, Esq, I C S	100	0	0
Pratha Chandra Sinha, Munsif	20	0	0
Wife of P C Sinha	5	0	0
Sitamarhi Bar	15	0	0
1st Instalment from Hongkong, per Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	30,000	0	0
Hon'ble Mrs E Ramsden	5	0	0
Dr H C Garth	100	0	0
F E Pargiter, Esq	200	0	0
Hon'ble Mr Justice R Harington	250	0	0
A H C MacCarthy, Esq	50	0	0
K G Sirkar, per Bank of Bengal	10	0	0
5th instalment of Mansion House Fund.	1,50,000	0	0
Total up to date	27,04,914	15	8

Calcutta, March 18.

THE FALKLAND ROAD MURDER CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Drasup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Maon charged Teja Vagha with the murder of a woman, named Kunkoo, on the 11th October last. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted. It appears that the deceased woman was the paramour of the accused and lived in a chawl at Falkland Road. On the morning of the day in question the accused was seen jumping from a window of the second floor of the chawl. He fell on the street and was picked up by a police sepoy, doing duty at that place. His leg was fractured by the fall, and on his being taken to his room it was found to have been locked from inside. The room having been opened the deceased was discovered lying in a precarious condiction. She was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died within twenty minutes after her admission, from the effects of the fracture of her skull. The accused was also taken to the hospital where he is still under treatment. It was subsequently ascertained that the accused and the deceased had a quarrel that morning over some money matters, when she was maltreated by the accused. At the coroner's inquest, held on the body of the deceased, the accused admitted having onflicted injuries on the woman at the instigation as alleged of one Becher, a neighbour, but the police inquiries showed that Becher was not in Bombay at the time of the occurrence. After some evidence had been recorded the accused was committed next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The long expected trial of 43 officers and officials of the Russian Navy for bribery and corruption in connection with the supply of coal, oil, and salt beef to the Black Sea fleet has at last begun at Sebastopol, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* on Feb. 17. One of the prisoners is under treatmen in a lunatic asylum, and of the 240 persons summoned as witnesses, about 80 have for various reasons failed to put in an appearance. One of the advocates for the defence applied for a separate trial for his client on the ground of the latter's state of health and the probable length of the proceedings, but the request was refused. The reading of the indictment, which is of an exceedingly voluminous character, will occupy several days. Reports of scandalous peculation, in connection especially with coal supplies to the imperial navy, have been rife for years past at more than one of the great ports of Russia, and this will be the first exposure of the evil.

LASCAR SEAMEN.

ACCOMMODATION ON STEAM VESSELS.

THE following is the text of a memorial which has been forwarded to Lord George Augustus Hamilton, Secretary of State and President of the India Council by the Serangs, Lascars and other Native Seafaring men of Bombay:—

We your Lordship's humble petitioners have heard with alarm and dismay that there is a movement in the British Isles for asking your Lordship's Government to apply the English Act to native Serangs, Lascars and other Seafaring men within the waters under English jurisdiction, whereby the accommodation allotted to us in vessels, will be increased and made equal to the space fixed by law for European seamen.

2. The movement may be the outcome of good intentions. But if those who profess such sedulous care for our health and comfort were to see that what is intended by them as a blessing is only a curse in disguise, that their benevolence instead of procuring for us the luxury of larger space, will only and in throwing us out of employment, and bringing us to death and ruin, they will surely leave us alone in our present state of happiness and contentment.

3. We beg leave to point out, in brief how their regard for our well-being may prove fatal to our very existence as a seafaring race. The proportion of native Lascars to European seamen required for a vessel is nearly 2 to 1 and as the existing vessels are constructed to meet the requirements of the provisions of the Indian Act, it will be impossible under existing circumstances for the Shipping Companies to provide the accommodation required for us by the English Act—on the English scale. The inevitable result of the proposal will therefore, be that our employers whose satisfaction we are proved to have earned and deserved will be compelled to dispense with our services and to employ Europeans in our place. We beg leave to point out that the only persons who would be benefited by the proposal would be Foreign European sailors, and not English sailors, for the latter are scarce and mostly employed on English Men-of-War.

4. To us poor people, the vessels in which we sail are like palaces and our quarters there are, far and away, superior to what we can ever hope to obtain for ourselves on land where many of us live with our families amidst comparatively, insanitary surroundings, in a room, which is used as bed room, living room and kitchen all rolled into one. The space which is allotted to us is ample for all our requirements when we compare our own poor hovels on land and their sanitary surroundings such as they generally are with the excellent accommodation provided for us on board, we feel it would be ungrateful on our part to grumble, or to say we are miserable while we are really happy. We, Lascars, are as brothers, one to another. We feel ourselves drawn in a closer bond of union by living close, and we like to huddle up together after our beloved Indian fashion. Such being the case, increased space, if, indeed, it were possible to provide it, is not likely to prove to us such a boon as benevolent European gentlemen, ignorant of our peculiar ways, habits and ideas, may imagine.

5. Had we ever had any reason to be dissatisfied with our present quarters we should certainly have made representations on the subject to our employers or to Government officers on shore. In London and other British ports English gentlemen (Padri Loques we call them) and other sometimes come on board and make kind inquiries about us, and when we are asked about our accommodation our reply to them has invariably been that the existing provision is perfectly sufficient and that we have no complaint whatever to make on that score. We have never suffered from death or disease in consequence of our present accommodation, a fact to which our ships' doctors and the Shipping Master's book will testify. As a matter of fact, the mortality in our case, including accidents and casualties at sea which form the bulk of it, is too small to admit the inference that the health conditions in our case, particularly in the matter of accommodation, are in any way unsatisfactory. Our employers who are business men would be the first, if from no better motive than that of selfishness, to provide additional accommodation if they thought it at all necessary for our health because they know full well that we have to serve at sea in an isolated position, and should sickness attack us there by reason of insufficient accommodation, they would not be able to get the full value of their money from us.

6. Though poor and ignorant, we are human beings, and when anythings seriously interferes with our health or comfort we feel the grievance like other men and have never been slow to express it. We beg leave to give a few instances. We asked for burial ground for our people in London, and a plot was reserved for us. We represented, that, under the tenets of our religion, we were bound to slaughter kine for the beef required by us with our own hands, and our prayer was heard and the permission was granted. Some years ago our allowance of rice was reduced. We made a complaint against the reduction and the old scale was restored. It was at one time decided that we Lascars could be discharged at any port in India. This, we considered a serious grievance and some of us who were then on shore waited with a petition on the Governor of Bombay. Our prayers were finally heard and the decision was altered by the Indian Council. These are some of the instances given here to show that whenever we have felt a grievance we have expressed it and our kind Masters and the Government have supplied all our reasonable wants. In the same way, if we ever had any complaint to make about our accommodation, we would certainly have made it long since.

7. In the cold weather in England our ships' Post-office, and baggage and Mail rooms remain empty and we can be safely accommodated there if more room was wanted. A watch of firemen and lascars are always out on duty and we can utilize their place if we choose. But we assure your Lordship that we require no extra space.

8. Viceroys have travelled by some of these Ships in which we serve and we are sure they must have observed that we state nothing but the truth in this humble petition.

9. This is not the first time we have been the object of the inconvenient attentions of philanthropists and others of the white race. When the Canal was opened in 1870 it was apprehended that we Indian Lascars and Seamen could not stand the cold of an English winter and benevolent men very kindly urged that we should not be sent over there. Fortunately for us England experienced about that time one of her severest winters and we happened to be there. Kind hearted Sahab Loques fearing we must freeze to death came on board to inquire after our health. To their surprise they found us doing our work in our usual Indian fashion with cloth round the ears and the feet bare and exposed. Our temperate habits and simple living added to the provision of warm clothing made by our employers enabled us we believe to stand that trial and Thanks to British Justice the cry of physical inability to stand your climate was heard no more. The second trial that we underwent was when a hue and cry was raised that the Indian Lascars did not do their duty in right earnest in exceptional times of danger. Here again we greatfully say British justice came to our rescue. The Courts of inquiry held in the past, the evidence of disinterested European travellers, the declared conviction of our Officers and the evidence afforded by the medals of the Royal Humane Society awarded to some amongst us placed beyond doubt our loyalty to our employers in times of danger—and it was fully recognized that the Indian Lascar had a far higher sense of duty than was unknowingly ascribed to him and that he did his work right loyally in times of danger and was ready to give his life in the performance of his duty.

10. Should the proposed change be passed the Lascars who number 30,000 men will be deprived of an occupation which is best suited to their constitution, their habits and their training, and they with their wives and children must starve. Our class represents various sections of the Musalman community,—Panjaubis, Pathans, Seedhees, Konkanis and others, distributed all over India—and should we be thrown out of employment, the millions of our co-religionists who are among the most loyal and devoted subject of the Queen, will regard our unmerited fate with profound griefs and perhaps, not without some natural dissatisfaction. It is also possible that the wants of the belly may drive some of us into vice and crime. We are really ashamed to admit such a possibility and we should tremble to lose our good name and character as peaceful, contented and law abiding subjeces of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress of India. But we cannot for a moment believe that the Sarcar will ever sanction any act by which thousands of their most loyal and best behaved children will be deprived of a healthy and honest means of livelihood. We have braved many a storm and have been ready to give our lives in the performance of our duty as our officers will testify. During the Wars in the Department of Transport we rendered exceptionally good service as the records show and we shall always be equally ready and willing to give our lives for our Sarcar should an enemy ever dare to raise his head against them.

11. We are told that in the Parliament of England sits a gentleman of the name of Havelock Wilson Sahib. He has urged there lately, as he has often done in the past, that we should be given more space. We beseech your Lordship to tell him that his benevolence will prove our bane; that as we have done him no wrong, and if he really wishes us well, he will have the mercy to spare us. Should he, however, prefer to pursue us with his atttentions, we are sure that, after this humble representation of ours, the other members of the Great Assembly will refuse to listen to him. They are our *ma bap* and our revered Queen is as a mother to us, her poor devoted and faithful children, and they can never be so unkind as to deprive us of our bread and living for no fault that we have ever committed.

12. For these reasons, we pray the benevolent movers of the agitation with both our hands folded that they would leave us alone; and finally to your Lordship we pray most humbly and respectfully that we may not be made the victims of a fatal philanthropy.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 13th March.

TRANSIT SHED.

Submitted the following papers regarding the proposal of increasing the accommodation afforded by the Transit Sheds in the Docks:—Read proceedings of the Docks Committee offering remarks regarding the urgent necessity of increasing the shed accommodation at the Docks, saying that a considerable sum has been provided in the Budget for the ensuing year for adding an upper storey to each of two Transit Sheds, suggesting that the two sheds to be selected for treatment, taken in order, should be first that serving berth 9 and secondly that serving No. 1, and recommending the Board to approve the proposal and to instruct the Engineer to prepare plans and estimates first for the addition of an upper storey to Transit Shed No. 9, and secondly, plans and estimates for similar additions to Transit Shed No. 1, both in the Victoria Dock.

Resolution.—In accordance with the recommendations of the Docks Committee detailed plans and estimates should be prepared and submitted for the addition of one upper storey to each of Transit Sheds Nos. 9 and 1, respectively, both in the Victoria Dock. Those for the work connected with Shed No. 9 should be regarded as urgent, as it is desirable to begin the foundations early in April next.

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.

Read proceedings of the Docks, Finance, and Establishment Committees, saying that the estimated revenue for the current year up to the end of January was Rs. 20,23,750, while the actuals amounted to Rs. 21,64,490, showing an increase of Rs. 1,41,040, that this increase necessitates at least a proportionately greater cost of establishment, but the proportion has been exceeded by about Rs. 4,794, which has been necessary to provide for the increase to the temporary staff to a greater extent than usual in order to cope with increased checking, tallying and delivery operations required in dealing with the huge grain, sugar, rice and other import cargoes which now form by far the larger proportion of the Dock traffic and recommending the Board to sanction an additional allotment of Rs. 14,800 to cover the cost of Temporary Staff in the Docks for the current financial year.

As recommended by the Docks, Finance, and Establishment Committees a further sum of Rs. 14,800 is sanctioned as an addition to the provision made for the "Temporary Staff of Tally Clerks" included in the Abstract at page 24 of the Budget.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 9th Mar. 1900.	Total from 1st April 1899 to 9th Mar. 1900.	For week ending 9th Mar. 1899.	Total from 1st April 1898 to 9th Mar. 1899.
Vessels piloted into harbour	14	937	22	956
Vessels piloted out of harbour	31	956	24	963
Vessels transported	10	619	6	632
Vessels attended to	3	55	2	72
Vessels warped ...	0	59	1	50

FAMINE IN THE KONKAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since writing my last letter I had occasion to pay a visit to the Alibag taluka. I find that cattle disease has been prevalent in several villages there. In some cases the feet, and in others the mouths of the animals are affected; but I am told that although the disease renders the animals very weak, and incapacitates them for work for several days afterwards, it rarely proves fatal. The disease is not unknown in the district, but whether the defective rain has anything to do with it is not known.

The following two stories have been sent to me by a friend from Umbargaon in the Thana district:—(1) Bhimji, the Parsi Patel of the village of Nargol, in the Umbargaon Petha, received his pay from the Mahalkari's *kacheri*, and just as he was making some purchases in the *bazar* on his way home, a peon took him back to the office. He was told there by the *Awal karkun* or head clerk to hand the money to him, as there was some mistake in the calculations. When the money was safe in the head clerk's hands, he and the Mahalkari told the Patel that, as his father, a landholder of the place, had not paid the assessment of his lands they must recover it from the Patel's pay. The Patel protested, saying that according to the Zoroastrian religion he would have no claim whatever to the land so long as his father lived, and, therefore, he should not be held responsible for the latter's default. They could deal with him according to law if they liked. He further requested them to pay him at least ten rupees, which he badly wanted to buy bread with; but the officers were stubborn and sent him away. The next day, however, they paid him five rupees and sent the remaining sum to the *talati* of the village ordering him to receive it as revenue due from the Patel's father. The Patel thereupon petitioned Government and was informed by the Collector that his case would be inquired into. The Assistant Collector, who was on the spot shortly afterwards, and found on inquiry the Patel's story to be substantially correct, directed the Mahalkari and his assistant to refund the money, saying that if the revenue were not paid, they could recover it according to the provisions of the Land Revenue Code. (2) Shridhar Krishna Bhatlikar, a Brahman by caste, owns a piece of land in the village of Phanse, in the Umbergaon Petha. Half of his land has been mortgaged to a sowkar, and the other half with Government who have given him *tagai*. With his petition to the Collector for remission of this year's land taxes he enclosed an affidavit declaring that he was very poor and had no sufficient food to eat. His moveable property was not enough to enable him to raise money to pay the assessment or buy food. The Collector's reply was that on inquiries it was found that the petitioner was in a position to pay, and, therefore, no remission or suspension would be granted.—Yours, &c.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Dadar, March 22.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—Mr. Nilkant, son of Rao Bahadur Soobanrao Salve (the late Police Inspector of Ratnagiri), of the Coomta Police Force, in Karwar District, has been appointed First Class Chief Constable in the Thana District and posted to Salsette (Thana) from Wednesday last.

Jhavli huts are being erected at Pokharan for the accommodation of about one thousand famine-stricken people, who will be brought down here from Bombay shortly. They will be employed to excavate the Municipal Reservoir of Thana. Mr. Ratansi Moolji, a gentleman of Bombay, will generously supply these people with cooked rice, dhall and vegetables, twice a day.

In this district the collection of rab materials and cutting of grass and forest coupes are in progress. Employment is being provided for the labouring classes wherever necessary. The number of immigrants from the famine-affected districts of Kathiawar and Gujarat is decreasing. The prices of food-grains are stationary, in almost all the Taluka towns.

The daily average number of Kolees, Katorees, Agrees, men of hill tribes and the famine-affected districts employed on the Famine Relief Works in Dhanoo and Umargaon Talukas, in the Thana District, was 3,054 during the past week.

One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four bales of compressed grass, weighing 258 203 lbs., were despatched to the famine-affected districts of Sholapur and Ahmednagar, in the Central Division, by Mr. R. F. Fagan, I.F.S. Superintendent, Famine Grass Operations on the G. I. P. Railway, South Section, in the Thana District, during the preceding week.

Laloo Muslia and five other habitual offenders were arrested in the vicinity of Kalwa by Mr. Ramchander Babaji Soorway, Acting Chief Constable of Salsette, on Wednesday last. They were placed before Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First-Class Magistrate of Thana, who remanded them until the 24th instant.

It is stated that plague has lately broken out among the fugitives from Bombay at Malad, in Thana Taluka. Several cases of plague took place at that station during the past week. The inhabitants there intend to leave their places through fear of the epidemic.

In the Military and Police Hospital at Thana, the thermometer readings ranged from 78 to 93 degrees in the shade yesterday and on the day previous

COMMERCE, WITH ITS SPREADING WINGS, has traversed the globe many times and binds nations together with the strong ties of mutual self interest. Through its influence London has become the metropolis of the world and her merchants have amassed wealth sufficient to make them the envy of princes. Holloway's Pills and Ointment have now become articles of commerce with all parts of the world. They have effected essential cures which have seemed miraculous and given relief in complaints when all hope had been lost. In all known diseases their success has at all times been wonderful. In cases of disorders of the stomach, bile, liver complaint, indigestion, fevers, ague &c., they act like a charm, as the cure is speedy and certain.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

OUR COMING PERIL.

THE "St. James's Budget" gives prominence to the following contribution from a Foreign Correspondent*:—

Will war in September be forced upon us by France?

Will nothing but a veritable miracle save this country within six months from the intrusion of some one hundred and fifty thousand redtrousered hostile soldiers? If so, we need derive but scant assurance from the miracle alternative, for apparently the times that witnessed the exercise of this species of phenomena have passed away, and will not be revived by a beneficent Providence even to spare England—an experience once only too well known to her Continental neighbours.

M. DELCASSE'S CONTEMPTUOUS WARNING.

A very "feast of red lanterns" all to the contrary, Her Britannic Majesty's express was switched on to the dangerous Boer line with all that cheering self-confidence that in the summer days of 1870 distinguished traffic manager Lebœuf. The result has been a series of collisions, terminating in a block, but a few days past partially removed. A glance at certain of the danger signals visible at the Gallic junction might perhaps tend to minimise the gravity of other accidents. Quoth a few days ago in the Palais Bourbon the mouth-piece of French diplomacy, "Vigilance is wanted just now, not words." And addressing M. Firman Faure, the Minister for Foreign Affairs went on, in carefully weighed phrases, to formulate a deliberate warning to perfidious Albion. "I reserve to myself," said M. Delcasse, "the task of examining if the interests of France, and the success of our policy will permit me to explain myself before having acted, and before the moment comes when the approbation of the Chamber will be necessary." Words of tremendous import, these, punctuated as they were by a question which immediately followed them, when the editor of "La Patrie," the most anti English organ of the Parisian Press, asked the chief of the Quai d'Orsay whether the moment was not approaching for the Minister for Foreign Affairs to make a statement which would tend to prepare the ground for the grave, almost terrible, task to be accomplished by France, which would necessitate the sanction of Parliament? M. Delcasse's answer was a Machiavelian smile which might mean nothing or that the time was nigh when such a pronouncement would be desirable.

Now, no such significant utterance as that of M. Delcasse is on record in the chronicles of M. Olivier's answers to interpellations during the fateful day, that preceded the march of the Imperial Army to the Rhine. And, weighing in my mind the warning almost contemptuously flung at us by France's Foreign Secretary, and keenly realising, as I do full well, the feverish aspiration of the reorganised "Grand Army" to wipe out that thrice wretched Fashoda incident, I find myself musing somewhat in this fashion:—"Is England hardening herself for the coming blow? Is Britain one vast armed camp? Has every foreign war vessel in British ship builders hands been commandeered? Has an embargo been placed upon the purchase by a potential enemy of our most precious mineral—to wit, Welsh steam coal?" But this order of self-examination does not last long, for as I pull myself back with a mental jerk to the contemplation of things as they are, and not as they should be, one unwillingly recognises that with the exception of about a score of men, and about half that number of the feminine persuasion, the rest of the population of the British Empire will regard with scorn my prediction that, simultaneous with the closing of the great Exhibition next autumn, will be the despatch on its mission of a quick-marching host having for its objective Lombard and Bond Streets.

PUBLIC MEN WHO EXPECT WAR.

The twenty or so men who have a shrewd notion as to the intention of their Gallic neighbours are—minus, of course, Lord Salisbury, who has at his disposal a vast organisation composed of a few, very few, subsidised, and many, very many, voluntary secret agents—Lords Lansdowne and Rosebery, Messrs. Brodrick, Wyndham, and Sir Charles Dilke. And, speaking with some special knowledge in this connection, I would feel inclined to include the now very unpopular Mr. W. T. Stead in the small group of those who are "in the know" as to the country being in danger. The vision of the man who many years past discovered that our first line of defence was defenceless is clear enough when not obscured by the faulty lens of a Dutch Afrikander optician, and he, as witness the current issue of his "Review of Reviews," is in no wise anxious to follow the comforting example of the ostrich.

The balance of the score may very reasonably be made up of officers of the sister services. Place to the lowest in rank, although not necessarily in intelligence. Two of these are Major-Generals, both Woolwich men, both still in this country, both book men as well as men of action, and both men who have for perhaps a quarter of a century devoted their spare time to the study of the military institutions of our two nearest great military neighbours. Perhaps it is on account of this last qualification that this particular race of modern major-generals have not been, as have so many of their fellows, despatched to the African sub-continent? If this, as I surmise, is why these two officers have been kept cooling their heels in merrie England, then it would appear that some common-sense still is to be found at Pall Mall, for the special knowledge of these two general officers, whom I have not too luminously alluded to, ought now, if ever, to prove of inestimable advantage to the few of our public men who have sighted the rising cloud.

But the Adjutant General need not be associated with this small band of soldiers and sailors, for Sir Evelyn, good all-round General as he is, could never be induced to believe in the actuality of any such unhandsome conduct as a French invasion.

But a predecessor of his in the same high office does not cherish the same illusions. Just prior to his departure for the tragic continent last year he is known to have given it as his opinion to a friend—who revealed it to the next dearest friend—"that it is quite on the cards that we will be at war with France within a twelvemonth." And Lord Wolseley regards the threat of French statesmen as merely an amplification of the famous article re "flat-bottomed boat Channel-crossing" which last year appeared in the "Revue de Deux Mondes." But Lord Charles Beresford is not of this way of thinking.

WHY IN SIX MONTHS?

Three pre-eminent considerations fix with tolerable certainty the moment for hazarding a blow at our long-lived security. First, nothing unpleasant will happen until the closing of the Exhibition gates will have necessarily arrested the stream of foreign gold which during the coming few months will flow steadily into the world's metropolis of pleasure. Secondly, by June the whole of the French Infantry and Cavalry will be undergoing instruction in certain improved features of the Lebel rifle and carbine. True, the Marquis de Galliffet announced some few days ago that it would take half a year yet until the troops were in possession of the altered weapon; but then sagacious ones among us will concede that even so correct a personage as the General, whose biography reads like the life of one of the early Christian martyrs, must occasionally, as Ministre de la Guerre, economise the truth—if it was only for the very reasonable purpose of "keeping his hand in." But this step of M. le Marquis really does not matter much in view of the salient fact that the "St. James's Gazette" is now able to announce that by midsummer the whole of the active army will have picked up the slight differences in instruction involved by the new-old Lebel, and that by the end of August all the army corps centres will be provided with a sufficient quota of the converted arm for mobilisation of the reserves and territorial army. And not until the end of July can the rearmament with quick-firing field guns be completed of the fourteen army corps to which this much-talked-of cannon has been assigned.

AN ALGERIAN ARMY IN MOTION.

The third indication of the time when the lieges may look out for a particularly unpleasant form of disturbance is concerned in the development of the newly-sprung Moorish question. Writing to the "St. James's Budget" from Madrid on November 20 of last year, I made public the news that an expedition was being organised in South Oran with the object of rectifying certain frontiers of the "sick man"—those of West Morocco.

To-day, as I write these lines, just three months after the date of my communication from Spain, the organ of the Ministry of War, the "Echo de Paris," says "there is no longer any need to conceal the fact that the expedition now being formed in South Oran is to occupy Igli, which will give France absolute control over the caravan route into Morocco"—as with Russia in Central Asia, who prior to her conquest, weakened Turkestan by occupying her trade routes.—(To be continued.)

*[Our contributor has proved himself too often in the right before to be refused the admission of his latest prophecy to these columns, though he appears to forget that we have a Channel Fleet. But with certain details we are at present unable wholly to agree, and we shall be happy to insert any contradictions which the gentlemen whose names are given above may think fit to send us.—ED. *S. J. B.*]

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

8-30 p.m.—Service of Penitence, and Address by the Reverend Father Nicholson, S. S. J. E.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

JUDGING by the reports to hand of the first week's work on the links in Florida, Harry Vardon is apparently to have a busy time in the States. Already he has taken part in five individual encounters, and at least one foursome, and the result of the play rather tends towards the conclusion that the champion has not quite found his feet in his newly-adopted home. He has only once proved unsuccessful, the margin against him on that occasion being rather too heavy to suggest that the champion was in anything like his average form; for although Bernard Nicholls, of Philadelphia, may be a much finer player than we give him credit for, his past record—all we have to go upon—far from confirms this opinion. In the last three championships contended for in America he made a far from brilliant show, his nearest approach to first honours being at Chicago in 1897, when he tied for the sixth position, ten strokes behind Lloyd, the winner, while last year he occupied the seventeenth place, 28 strokes behind W. Smith. In addition to these performances, he was a competitor at Hoylake in the championship of 1897, when his gross aggregate was 32 strokes behind the winning total of 314. He may as it is said, have improved out of recognition. This development, however, must certainly have been both rapid and great that is to say, if Vardon was in anything like his normal form in the match last week. Nicholls has, however, earned fame and that by being the first man in America to beat the champion.

The individual who is reported to have laid 100 to 1 that Vardon would not be beaten in America has had but a short run for his money—if, of course, it be true that he did make this ridiculous wager. Ridiculous it certainly was; and though people cannot but admire his extreme faith in the champion's powers, they certainly cannot appreciate his discretion, as they have many fair players in America, any one of whom might, with the aid of a little good fortune and the fact of catching Vardon on an off-day, stay just too long for the redoubtable champion. Then again, the altered conditions of play and the change of climate must naturally affect his game to some slight degree.

There is an opinion, which is gaining ground in America, to the effect that Vardon's visit to the States has been made purely from a mercenary point of view; and in consequence a certain portion of the American press have grasped the occasion to make some rather pointed remarks at the expense of the champion. Surely our friends over the water did not imagine for a moment that Vardon left these shores on pleasure bent. Certainly it was a question of business. An excellent offer was made to him by a leading firm of athletic outfitters, which he wisely decided to accept, on the principle of making hay while the sun shines; for although there may be no reason why he should not continue to play a high standard of golf for many years to come, a golfer never knows when his hand may lose its cunning, or when even a mightier than he may arise. Then, again, the affections of even the golfing public are apt to be fickle, and Vardon would be foolish, indeed, if he did not take advantage of his prowess when he is in the heyday of his fame and popularity. Judging by his demeanour when over here, the champion could hardly be termed a pushing individual, and certainly not one who advertised himself. In fact, the majority of golfers are of the opinion that he failed to take advantage of his opportunities, and any question on this score to which our friends in America take exception may, I think, be referred to Messrs. Spalding, the firm who are exploiting him. I hear on good authority that Vardon is paid a fixed salary, and that the outfitters reap the reward of all the trade done in his name, in addition to the fees paid for the exhibition games he takes part in. The engagement is purely a financial speculation on the part of Messrs Spalding, and judging by the matches in which Vardon has already taken part, they will have no cause to regret their enterprise. To remark, as one writer has done, that Vardon is "too professional for even a professional," and that it would have been better had he taken a leaf out of the book of Sir T. J. Lipton, is neither complimentary to the worthy baronet of yachting fame nor fair to the champion golfer.

The American interviewers make Vardon responsible for the remark that Taylor was the first Englishman to win the open championship, and that he himself and Taylor were the first to use what is termed the interlocked grip—that is with the thumb and first finger of the left hand covered and interlocked by the fingers and palm of the right hand. With reference to the former statement I have always thought that Mr. Ball was an Englishman, and he certainly won the championship in 1890; whilst Mr. Laidlay was exemplifying the advantages of the interlocked grip in first-class golf almost before Taylor and Vardon had seen a club. I think we may assume, however, that it was the interviewer and not Vardon, who was responsible for these statements.

As might naturally have been expected a committee has quickly been formed with the object of raising a fund to perpetuate the memory of poor Freddie Tait and at a meeting in Edinburgh on Thursday last, it was decided, on the motion of Mr. B. Hall Blyth, to open a fund at once, and to limit the subscription to one guinea. Mr. R. Herbert Johnston, the well-known Edinbergh player, accepting the position of hon. secretary and treasurer to the fund. The first suggestion made—that there should be a bed or beds endowed in the Scottish South African Hospital—is one which will surely commend itself to all. There are those who think, however, that the most permanent method of keeping green the memory of "Freddy Tait" would be to inaugurate a national competition, called the "Tait memorial," to be played for annually, at say one of the championship meetings. In reviewing the career of the late Lieutenant Tait, most writers have fallen into the error of crediting the ex-champion with occupying the thirteenth position in the filed on the first occasion he took part in the Open Championship in 1891, at St. Andrews. The actual position he occupied was thirtieth, or, rather, a tie for that position with several other players.

The shop of Jno. Morris, the worthy golfing professional at Hoylake, had a very narrow escape from serious fire last week, and as it was, the majority of the large stock he always keeps in hand was seriously damaged, both by fire and water. Had it not been for a fortunate little circumstance—the fact that the fire originated just under the waterpipe, and by melting it kept the flames down for many hours—there is no doubt the building would have been completely gutted, as when the outbreak was fortunately discovered, at six o'clock in the morning, the flames had just taken command of the building, and in another half-hour would probably have become beyond control, particularly as there was a great deal of inflammable material which the flames had not reached. As no one had been in the shop from shortly before six o'clock on the previous evening, it is apparent that the fire must have been smouldering since that time. With the conflagration at Formby, London Scottish, and Peterhead Club, houses followed by this recent outbreak, there seems quite an epidemic of fires amongst the property of the golfing community.

If the recent severe weather has interfered with the game, yet, on the other hand, it has apparently had a most beneficial effect on the state of the links, as apart from a little extra moisture, the ground of each of our local seaside courses has never been in finer condition than it is at present, and, unless we are to have an exceptionally dry spring, which is not improbable, there is every prospect of the links being in excellent condition during the summer.

At St. Annes, in the postponed monthly competition, there was some uniformly low scoring, no fewer than three players—Messrs. Turnbull, Mugliston, and Pearson—tieing for the barren honour of returning the best gross score, viz., 84, whilst the first-named gentleman, with an allowance of five, headed the field with an excellent return of 79 net, being closely followed by an 80 and two scores of 81.

I hear that young Tom Morris, the eldest son of John Morris, of Hoylake, and grand-nephew of the famous veteran who presides over the links at St. Andrews, was wounded in one of the recent actions which have taken place in connection with General Buller's efforts to relieve Ladysmith. The wound, however, is only slight, and young Tom may yet be able to gratify his ambition—to be in at the actual relief of the beleaguered garrison, an experience which he remarked, when writing home, he would not miss for worlds.

Mr. Horace Hutchinson, on Saturday, once more annexed the Yewhirst Clubs, the scratch trophy appertaining to the best gross score handed in at the monthly competition of the Ashdown Forest Club. His score of 83 certainly compares unfavourably with many of his previous efforts at Ashdown Forest, but after the recent weather it is more than improbable that the green must be in a somewhat moist condition.

H. H. HILTON.

Liverpool, March 2.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat-burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY RACES.

ADDITIONAL TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

ENTRIES CLOSED AT 10 A. M. ON THURSDAY.

Consolation Plate:—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Amer's g a h Sooheil aged
Mr Mahomed Shamians b a h Miskin 5 years
Mr A M Shamian's ch a h Manchester aged
Mr Finch's b a h Admiral 4 years

Auction Stakes—Distance 1-2 Mile

Mr. B's b a h Amnesty 13 2 Rs. 1000
Mr Baldrey's bl a h Engine 13 3 Rs 600
Mr Ali bin Amer's ch a h Arab chief 13 2 3 4 Rs 1000
Mr Jackson's b a h Marvellous 13 2 1 2 Rs 500
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's ch a h Abdul Karim 13 2 Rs 800
Mr A A Dabaish's g a h Gold Mohur 13 2 Rs 800
Mr Mahomed bin Moshin's ch a h Risk 13 2 1 2 Rs 500
Mr Finch's ch a h Glenese 13 2 Rs 700
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebraim's g a h Singar 13 2 1 2 Rs 100

HANDICAPS.

The Spring Stakes—6 furlongs. Security 9 4, Churchlight 8 13, Neil Gow 8 4, Light of the Age 8, Peerage 7 11, Albicore 7 7, Wilfred 7 6, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

The Epsom Plate 1 mile. Chand 9 4, Branty 8 9, Valma 8 6, Rubdan 8 3, Bonaparte 8-0, Shanghai 7 11, Chieftain 7 9, Admirer 6 7. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

All Pony Plate—6 furlongs. Waress 9 7, The Fawn 8 5, Marquetite II 7 10, Tucker 6 0.

The Maiden Plate—6 furlongs. Greyleg 9 3, Councillor 8 5, Vaher Mahomed 8 3, Pilgrim 7 13, Kitwa 7 11, Chanvan 7 10, Baktawar 7 8, Expert 7 5, Twilight 7 2, Hawk 6 12. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 9lbs.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1900.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1900.

1. The collective firing competition for the Hon Col's prize will take place at Coorla on the afternoon of Saturday (to-morrow) 24th instant. Ranges between 400 and 200 yards. Terms of the Competition can be obtained by Nos I on application to Head quarters and will be posted up at the Club.

Dress:—Drill order with arms. Putties to be worn.

Carbines and sights for this competition must be used as for class firing.

2. Match XI of the Association at Skittle Targets at an unknown range will be fired on the afternoon of the 24th inst. Entrance 8 annas. Conditions can be seen at both Head-quarters and at the Club. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30 and 4 p.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

3. There will be class firing on the following dates:—25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st instant. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 and 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

4. Leave of absence for one month from this date has been granted to Gr W Smarden.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd March 1900.

1. The Annual Inspection of the Corps by the General Officer Commanding will take place to-morrow (Saturday) the 24th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-15 p.m. Dress—Review Order,—Khaki.

(2) Every member who is not on leave, is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(3) Rifles, &c., brought to Head-quarters by Members will be cleaned and re-issued to them within a few minutes after receipt.

(4) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Company to attend this Parade.

(5) The Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers must be warned that they must have their Arms, Accoutrements, Buttons and Helmet fittings well cleaned for this Parade.

(6) Ammunition or black boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists). Those who have not yet drawn boots can obtain them on application at Headquarters.

(7) As the Arms, &c., will be returned to the Armoury after the Inspection, members are requested to bring their Jags and Sight-protectors in their Pouches to this parade. Arrangements regarding re-issue of Rifles will be made for members who may not have completed their Class Firing by the 24th instant.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars as follows:—

Byculla School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-30 p.m.

St Mary's College—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-30 p.m.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned N C Officers and Volunteers:—No. 2623 Corporal J Audeen and No. 4755 Vol T D W Gillespie A Company and No. 3331 Vol O Rubbert C Company from this date to 31st March, 1900.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 22ND OF MARCH, 1900.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over the whole of the reporting area, the rise being brisk to rapid in many places. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Central Provinces. Gradients are slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at the majority of the stations, and the force has been fresh to light.

The variations of both day and night temperature are within 8 o either way of the normal. The highest temperature in the shade was 103 o at Cuddapah and the lowest 56 o at Lahore.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are partially clouded in Sind the Punjab, Rajputana, and at Bhuj, Veraval, Karwar, Cochin, Bellary, Madras and Coimbatore.

No rain fell at any station.

Fine weather with passing clouds prevails almost everywhere.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st March, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·834
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·1
Dew Point	70·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·766
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·1
General Directions of wind* ....NW, NNE, NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	257

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOCS,
Director, Government Observatory.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 23.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYABJI.)

For Judgment.

18-99—In person a pauper—Ashabai and others vs Amirbai and others—In person a pauper.

For disposal of applications in suits.

73-99—In person a pauper—Aboo Ibram vs Raghoonath Nagur and others—Wadia and G.

686-99—In person a pauper—Clive Durant vs Jeejibhoy Framji Petit and others—Craigie L and O.

To be mentioned.

1017-729-98—Nanu and H—B i Shirinbai Merwanjee Dalal and another vs Ardeseer Pestonjee Gadially and another—Maganlal and Co and Craigie L and O.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

363-14168-99—Crawford B and Co—Purshotam Jusraj vs Mowjee Munjee—Bhaishanker and K.

13773-99—J W Seager vs Hakma Kessa and others.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1061-552-99—Ardasir H and D—Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas vs Purshotam Govindjee and another—Payne G S and M.

1070-500-99—Daphtary and F—Charles Agnew Turner vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

1074-116-99—Payne G S and M—Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Patel vs Walter Thacker—Smetham B and N.

1075-135-1833-99—Ardesir H and D—Kalianjee Khetsey vs Bhagwanbhai Bhawanbhai—Mathubhai J and M.

1052-37-99—Bicknell M and M—Lakhichand Ramchand vs Hiralal Chatooram and others—Dikshit and D

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

611-99—Ardeshir H and D—Fatmabibi vs Doctor Goolam Sirwai—Smetham B and N. For postponement. part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

For Dismissal.

533 99—Matubhai J and M—Tallockchand Javerchand vs Saleh Mahomed Saleh Arab—Framjee and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

49 1900—Shamrao and M—Jehangir Bazonjee and others vs Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation Ld.

Long Cause

275 99—Framjee and D—Charles Agnew Turner vs Yusufali Abdula Meheralli Dharamsey—Edgelow G and W.

174-99—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay and others vs The Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co. Ld—Nanu and H.

344-99—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomar Jamal vs Abdulla Hajee Adam and others—K D Shroff.

451-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Memonlal Sadagarmal and others vs Mehtabai Parsadilal and others—Hiralal M and M, and Wadia and G.

479-95—Payne G S and M—Mohomedally Hyderally Chinai vs Mohomedally Abdul Kadur—Edgelow G and W, and Pestonjee R and K.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 22.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Rao Bahadur Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar promoted:—Rao Saheb Raghunath Gangadhar Bhadbhade second class second grade Subordinate Judge to be second class first grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Nan krishnalal R Majmundar second class third grade Subordinate Judge now employed in the Porbandar State, to be second class second grade Subordinate Judge and to remain seconded; Rao Saheb Venayak Krishna Sovani second class, third grade Subordinate Judge to be second class second grade Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb N, R. Majmundar seconded; and Rao Saheb Shridhar Narayan Sathaye second class, fourth grade Subordinate Judge to be second class third grade Subordinate Judge.

H E the Governor in Council is also pleased to make the following appointments vice Rao Bahadur Raghavendra Ramchandra Gangolli promoted:—Rao Saheb Karpurram Manmathram Mehta second class second grade Subordinate Judge to be second class first grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Pandurang Shridhar Pathak second class third grade Subordinate Judge to be second class second grade Subordinate Judge; and Rao Saheb Madhavlal Javerilal Yajnik second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge to be second class third grade Subordinate Judge.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Rao Saheb Dwarkanath Narayan Rindive, retiring:—Rao Saheb Vadilal Tarachand Parikh, second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge, to be second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Gopal Anant Bhat second class, third grade, subordinate Judge, to be second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge; and Rao Saheb Raghunath Bhikaji Gogte second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, to be second class third grade Subordinate Judge.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Rustamji Hormasji Kotwal to act as Sup of Police, Thana pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur V N Khopkar additional Dist Depy Collr in the district of Nasik, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the first class in that district and is invested with additional power, specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon Mr W H Crowe Barr at Law I S C on relief to be Judge and Sessions Judge Thana pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M B Tyabji, I C S on return from lave to act as Ast Judge in the Surat Dist pending further orders.

H E in Council is pleased to invest Mr M B Tyabji I C S with all the powers of a District Judge within the portion of the Surat Dist in the executive charge of the Collector of Broach, and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his Court at Broach. H E in Council is also pleased, under Sec 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to appoint Mr Tyabji to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Surat Sessions Divin, and further to direct under Sec 193 of the Code that he shall try all cases which may be committed for trial by the Magistrates of the Broach Collectorate.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C C Watson I C S passed an examination in Persian according to the Higher Standard on the 5th March 1900.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—The Hon Mr F S P Lely I C S to be first grade Commissioner vice Mr E J Ebden B A, (Cantab,) I C S retired; and Sir J M Campbell K C I E M A LL D, (Glas,) I C S to be second grade Commissioner vice the Hon Mr Lely.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under Secs 10 and 12 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the following gentlemen members of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay;—Messrs Fazulbhai Visram C I E, Vizbhukandas Atmaram and Navrojee Jehangir Gamadia.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F W Bain M A (Oxon) Professor of History and Political Economy Deccan College is granted furlough for two years from the 1st June next.

Dr A W Thomson Professor of Engineering College of Science Poona has been granted furlough for four months with effect from 5th May next.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Banaji Hormasji Pavri L C E to act as Professor of Engineering College of Science Poona during the absence of Mr A W Thomson D Sc (Glas) on leave or pending further orders.

The Hon Mr Justice M G Ranade C I E M A LL B has been re-elected by the representatives of the Ripon Memorial Fund as a Member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to replace the services of Capt F A Smith M B I M S at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept.

Personal Staff of H E the Governor.—Major the Hon R Leigh 4th Dragoon Guards to be Military Secy to H E the Govr with effect from the 1st April 1900.

Asst Surgeon Bhau Govind is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 25th March 1900.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Capt W G Richards I M S is appointed Special Port Health Officer Karachi vice Capt G W Jenney I M S.

The services of Capt G W Jenney I M S are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant Mr R D Sethna B A LL B Barrister at Law Registrar High Court Appellate Side leave on private affairs for six months from the 21st April 1900.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Krishnalal Lallubhai Desai, B A L L B Najarally Shariff Nathani B A L L B Harilal Nimchand Gosalia and Jeychand Karamchand Shah, B A L L B Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in such Court or Courts of the Ahmedabad Dist as may be assigned to them by the District Judge.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Nandavadan Karpurram Mehta B A LL B as a Vakil of the High Court.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Anthony John Fernandez B A LL B and Lawrence S Continho B A LL B Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in such Court or Courts of the Kanara Dist as may be assigned to them by the Dist Judge.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

If I were asked what feature of my business ad contributed most to my success I would unhesitatingly say, "Telling the truth."—MUNYON.

AN EVANGELIST OF MYSORE SOUNDS THEIR PRAISE.

Mr. Ben. A. Arogam, Evangelist, London Mission, Hoskole, via Whitefield, South India, writes: "It is nearly eight months since a box of your Asthma Cure was sent to me at my request. I tried it in my own case and found it to be the very best medicine I have ever tried. Kindly excuse me for not writing to you before this, and thanking you for the benefit I received. I am sounding the praise of your remedies far and wide. Being an Evangelist, I have many opportunities of seeing sick people, and find that they gladly accept your remedies when they find that one of their own number has been cured by Munyon's Remedies. I am a living advertisement for your remedies, as I have the greatest faith in them, and tell the same to all others."

Every Day Adds New Names to the Long List of People who have been Restored to Health.

☞ Send for MUNYON'S "Guide to Health."

47 Remedies for 47 Ailments.

Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., and F. B. MURZBAN & Co.; Jumma Musjid:—DARA BROS.; Crawford Market:—D. C. COMMIGAR & Co.; Byculla:—N POWELL & Co., and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAAR GATE STREET; Poona:—BEYNON & Co.; Igatpura, Lonauli, Mhow, Bhusawal and Nagpur:—The CO-OPERATIVE STORES; Nagpur:—J. VELLOZ; Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.; Hubli & Dharwar:—M. G. GOBBANAYAR. and al respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON' INDIAN AGENCY, 33, Apollo Street Bombay.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE fact that the Queen has signified her desire to become godmother to poor Major Denne-Denne's posthumous child—born within a few days of his father's tragic death at the battle of Elandslaagte—reminds one that Her Majesty has stood in the position of sponsor many hundreds of times. A glance through the pages of Debrett will reveal the existence of innumerable Albert Victors and Victorias, but so conservative are our great nobility, that although many have received this signal favour from their sovereign, few indeed have put aside the British family name of George, John, Richard, Charles, or whatever they may be, in favour of the Albert or even of the Victor!

Before the Queen came to the throne you might have searched the country through to find a man or boy called Victor. As for Albert, it was quite continental; and although custom has endeared the British nation to the sound of Albert Edward, there is no doubt that a great outcry would be raised should the Prince of Wales ultimately prefer to reign as Albert I. rather than as Edward VII.

The Queen is godmother to many of the younger people who are about the Court, and she has not unfrequently seen her god-daughters become in time her Maids of Honour. As a young married woman, Her Majesty was very fond of actually attending the christening of those infants whom she delighted to honour. Of late years, however, she has very rarely taken part in any ceremony of the kind—save, of course, at certain Royal christenings where the hero of the moment was a grandchild or great-grandchild of her own. It may be whispered that in the matter of presents the Queen is more generous to her god-daughters than to her god-sons. Especially is this true as regards wedding presents, for while she generally contents herself with giving a godson some simple piece of statuary, the Queen almost always bestows on a god-daughter who is about to be married a really handsome and substantial jewel.

The Queen's god-children belong to every rank, and almost to every nation. They form quite an imposing phalanx on Deeside alone; and within the last few years Her Majesty gave away one of her god-daughters, Miss Victoria Brown, the motherless girl of one of the Sovereign's oldest and most confidential dressers. On one occasion at least the Queen is said to have taken a very active part in promoting the marriage of one of her godsons, namely, that of Prince Victor Duleep Singh to Lady Anne Coventry. As is well known, the Sovereign has none of Lord Salisbury's prejudice against "black men."

A great number of those of the Queen's godsons who belong to the Army are now serving in South Africa. The latest to go to the front is Sir Albert Seymour, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, who received a wire from his godmother, while on the eve of starting, wishing him and his regiment a good voyage and a safe return.

Sir Albert Seymour is the only son of the late Sir Francis Seymour, Master of the Ceremonies. Sir Albert, like his father, has lived in king's houses. He was born, and passed the first ten or twelve years of his life, in Kensington Palace. At the age of fourteen he swelled the ranks of the royal pages, coming up from Harrow—where he was then being educated—for Drawing Room days. He hopes eventually to enter his father's old regiment, the Scots Guards, but for the nonce he is attached to the Fusiliers, and is very busy learning all things necessary for his chosen career.

Sir Albert has inherited from his beautiful mother an extremely sympathetic manner and great kindliness of heart. He is a devoted son, and a very good brother to his two pretty sisters, Mrs. Dighton Probyn and Miss Helena Seymour; and his happiest hours, when he is not with his regiment, are passed in the home circle. Sir Albert was named after the late Prince Consort, to whom his father was deeply attached.

If anybody had looked in on the head quarter's camp in the Churn Basin during the cavalry manœuvres of 1894, in the Thames Valley, in Berkshire, and had had the gift of second sight, he would have foretold strange and startling things. The director of the manœuvres was the late Lieutenant General Keith Fraser; one of the brigadiers was Colonel J. D. P. French; the Brigade Major and Chief Staff Officer to Colonel French was Major R. S. S. Baden-Powell—he of Mafeking—and the aide-de-camp to the director general of manœuvres was Captain Douglas Haig, of the 7th Hussars, who, now as Lieut.-Col., is Chief of Staff to General French, commanding officer of the cavalry division in South Africa.

When General Knowles retired from the command of the British Army of occupation in Egypt, "Reggy" Talbot, who then commanded the cavalry brigade at Aldershot, was sent out in his place. French had done marvellously with his brigade at Canterbury in a very short time. Desirable as his own appointment was that at Aldershot—the nursery ground of the British Army—was still more so. French's luck was, still in the ascendant, and he was appointed to Aldershot. It was from Aldershot he went out to South Africa. You know the rest.

When the explorer spoke of a hair-breadth escape from pursuing blacks, of whom he had to shoot six before they would stop, "B. P." followed with an adventure of his own in which he was one day surrounded in his tent by an angry howling crowd of natives—thirty-seven all told—who sought his blood. He said "Burrenyap" to them, made friendly signs about feeding, and offered to make bread for them. The blacks are very fond of bread; wherefore "B P"—as he told the open-mouthed explorer—made some at once before their eyes, but instead of putting in baking-powder he mixed in some strychnine. Result: thirty-seven black corpses in front of the tent that evening, and "B. P." saved by the skin of his teeth! That explorer is still about London, buying papers all day long to see if there is any fresh news from Mafeking. He is a great believer in "B. P.'s" fertility of resource.

On one occasion, however, "B.P." got out of his depth when playing this joke. His brother George had asked a well-known author and journalist to dinner at the House of Commons, and also sent for "B.-P." to come and meet him. The author in question is a remarkable linguist, especially as regards the Pacific, all the many languages of which he speaks fluently, from Hawaiin down to Maori. He had just written a book about Fiji, so "B.-P." as usual, got himself up in Fiji, and Fijian before the dinner. When they met, the practical joker led off at once with the Fijian salutation; "Sa Yadra, turaga." The much-travelled author responded: "Sa Yadra, turaga." without turning a hair, and went through the dinner and the evening afterwards letting "B. P." tell him all about Fiji and the people, of cannibalism and all the rest.

Captain E. B. Eykyn, whose untimely death has just been announced, was a typical Englishman. With a fair complexion, and eyes dancing with merriment, his good-looking face always attracted attention. His perception of a joke was extremely quick—a trait he inherited from his uncle, the late Roger Eykyn, so well known and loved on the Stock Exchange. He was addicted to all sport, but he best loved hunting. A story of his cramming days displays his courage and resource. When out with some fellow students surveying, a cry was raised. "Look out for the bull!" Eykyn looked up and saw a bull pounding down on him. He started to run, paused, and then raced back to snatch up his theodolite and its tripod. Then he made his escape, and just vaulted a five barred gate in time to avoid being gored. Asked why he went back for the instrument, he replied: "I thought it might come in handy to give the brute a clump!"

M. Ysaye, the great Belgian violinist, who is one of the great attractions at Mr. Robert Newman's concerts at Queen's Hall this season, is a fine-looking man, with a clean-shaven face, intellectual features, and long silky white hair, brushed off a high forehead. He has a distinctly striking personality. His hands are abnormally large and powerful, whilst his physique is very vigorous. About the whole man there is something of invincible determination. Ysaye has had a hard struggle for existence, and now he prizes every franc he earns. When told he is avaricious, he laughs, and says: "I have wanted more than I shall ever make!" At the Conservatoire, at Brussels, his striking individuality causes him to be frequently involved in disputes. But the Belgians love him all the same. He is their musical glory, just as Melba is that of Melbourne.

Before parting he pulled the captain, as he then was, aside, and said, "Look here, Sir, you're a man of the world and a good sort, I fancy. You have noticed that I have never been in Fiji, although I have written that book of personal experiences among the natives. Don't give me away, will you? I have to make my living out of this sort of thing, and I have an aged father and mother, three maiden sisters, and a wife and eight children to keep!" "Right you are, old man," said "B.-P.," "I shall never say anything about it" The great fun later on was when "B. P." accidentally found out the proper pronounciation of "Sa Yadra turaga," which is "Sa Yandra, turanga." The Fiji author had spotted the novice at once when he uttered the salute and then "played possum." "B.-P." always says that that Polynesian traveller with the numerous wives and family to keep was the only man who ever really pulled his leg!

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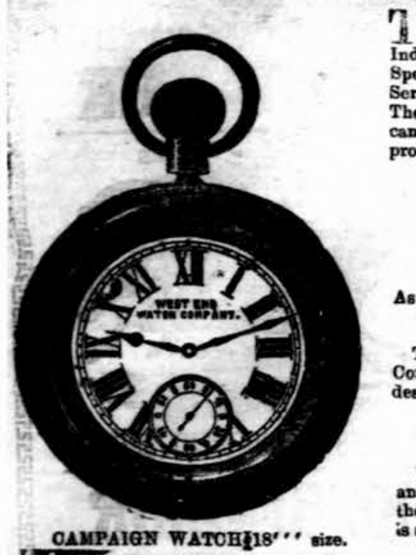
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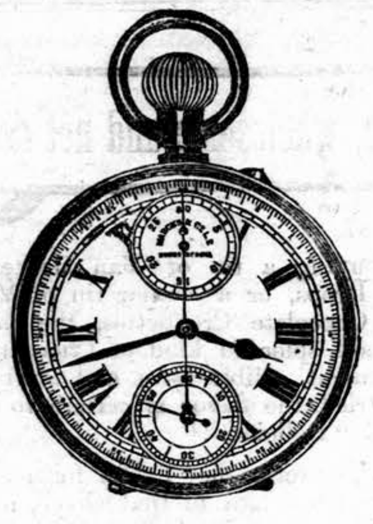

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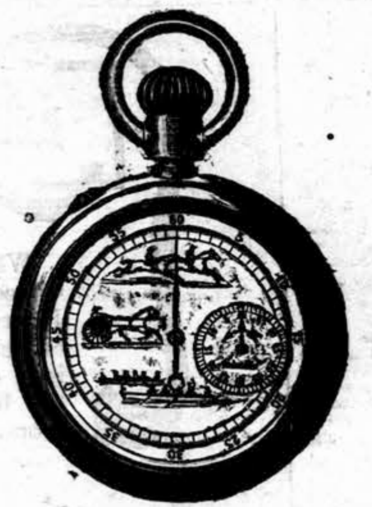

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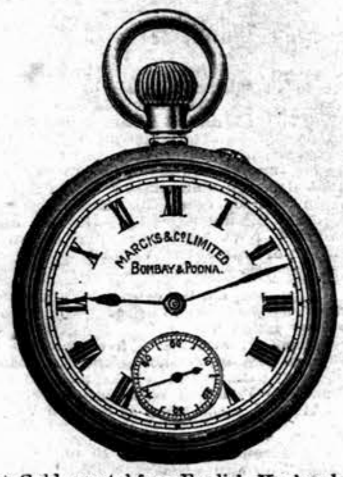
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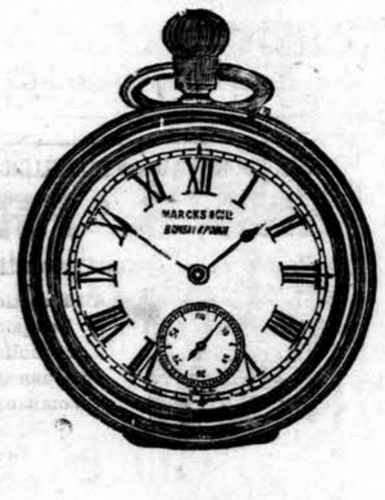
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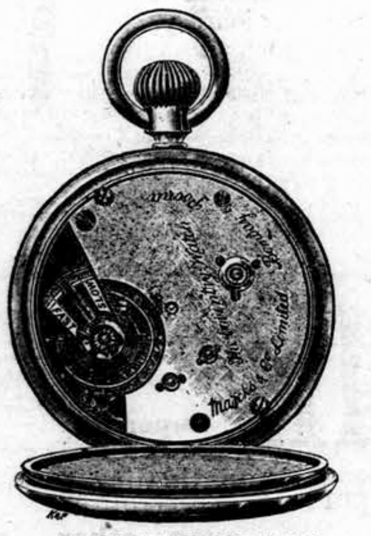

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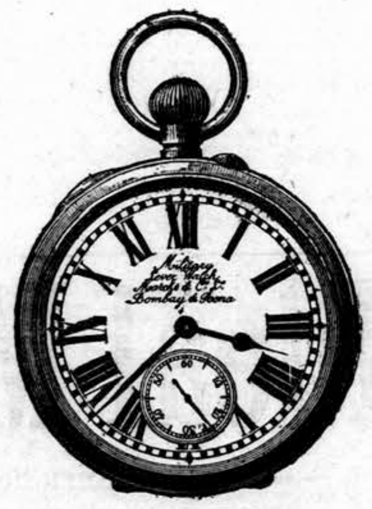
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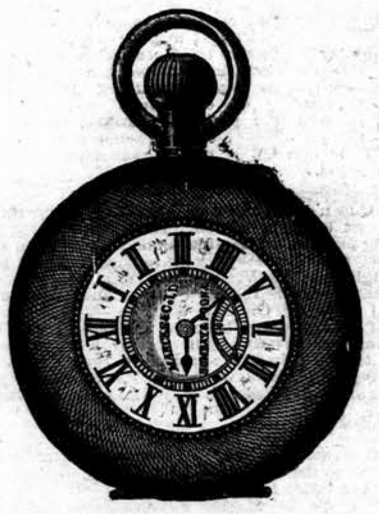
Cash Rs. 45.



THE ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH.
Sterling Silver, Half-hunter, Keyless, Half-plate lever movement, fully Jewelled.
Cash Rs. 70.
Sterling Silver, Full-hunter do. do. do.
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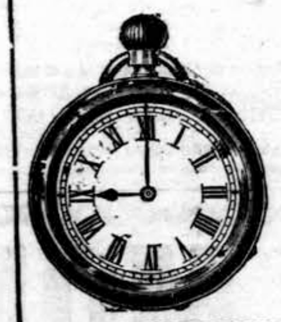
Sterling Silver, crystal face. Cash Rs. 60.



THE MILITARY MODEL.
18-ct. Gold, crystal face, Keyless lever movement.
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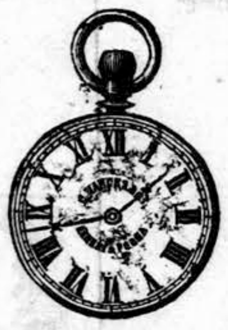
18-ct. Gold, Half-hunter, do. do. do.
Cash Rs. 190.
18-ct. Gold, Full-hunter, do. do. do.
Cash Rs. 185.



18-ct. Gold, crystal face, Keyless, Cylinder action, well finished.
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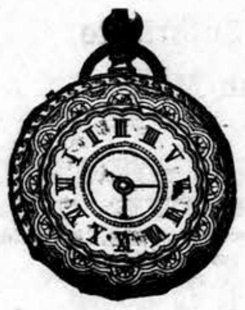
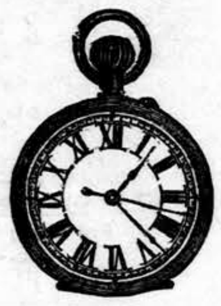
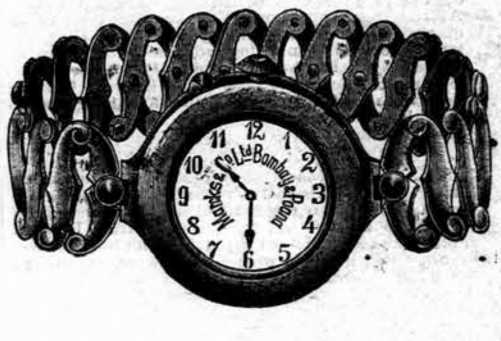


18-ct. Gold, Half-hunter, Keyless, Cylinder movement, plain, engraved or engine-turned case.
Cash from Rs. 65.



THE NURSE'S WATCH
Gold, crystal face, Keyless, centre second hand, fully Jewelled.
Cash Rs. 95.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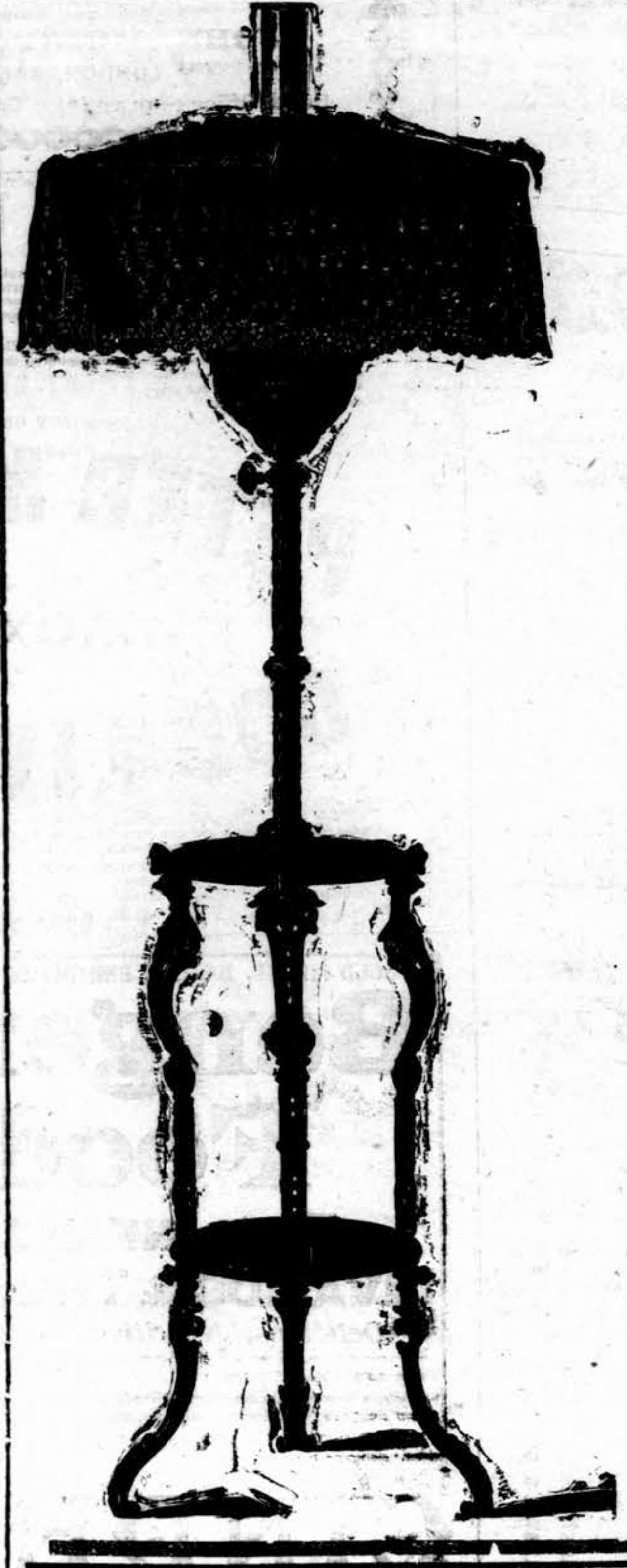

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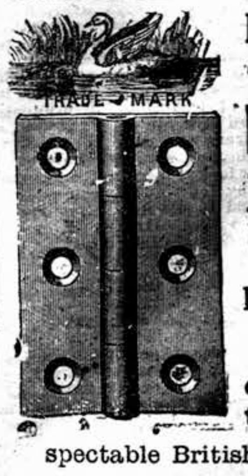

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